

DAILY REPORT

China

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PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS RED CROSS CONFERENCE

OW031323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Helsinki, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The second international conference of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies opened this evening in the Finnish city of Maarianhamina. About 300 representatives from 104 countries attended the conference. The Chinese Red Cross delegation is led by its Vice-President Gu Jinxin.

The first conference was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1975. The conference will review the work done since 1975 and approve the program of action. The representatives will discuss the role the Red Cross societies should play in preserving world peace, and cooperation among themselves to this end.

Ahmad Abu-goura, chairman of the Standing Committee of the International Red Cross Society, presided over the opening session.

The Finnish Red Cross chairman, Kauko Sipponen, said that nuclear arms race must be halted before it is too late. The Red Cross societies of all countries should explore new avenues to the international peace since they enjoy the trust of their governments. Finnish President Mauno Koivisto sent a message of congratulations to the meeting. The conference will move to and end in Stockholm.

Nuclear War Threat Decried

OW040726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Helsinki, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are urged today to shift the stress of their work from the activities of traditionally providing disaster relief and dealing with war aftermath to those of preventing war. The call was made by representatives from 38 countries during the general debate of the second International Conference of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, held in the Finnish city of Maarianhamina. They said the objective of the societies' activities should be more definite, that is, to make contribution to the elimination of nuclear war threat and realization of world peace.

In their speeches, representatives from Pakistan, Brazil, Ecuador and other Third World countries voiced their strong demand for a halt to the arms race, a ban on the weapons of mass destruction, including biological and chemical weapons, and for the freezing and total destruction of nuclear weapons. They noted that the peoples hope to live in a peaceful environment.

Representatives from European countries expressed their concern about the increasing danger of war and the hope that the League of Red Cross should, while keeping its neutrality, actively take part in the peace activities waged by the governments and peoples of various countries so as to promote the cause of peace.

Vice president of the Chinese League of Red Cross and head of the Chinese delegation, Gu Jinxin, said that as part of the international peace movement, the International Red Cross should, on the basis of humanitarianism, strive to safeguard peace, maintain the human dignity and rights, promote mutual understanding and respect, and alleviate the suffering of war victims.

In his speech, Gu put forward five proposals for the Red Cross peace movement, in which he said that the league should call on the nuclear countries to assume the obligation that they will neither use nuclear weapons first nor use them against nonnuclear countries and regions, and urge the two superpowers to take the lead in the reduction on nuclear weapons to pave the way for the total destruction of nuclear weapons. The International Red Cross should urge all countries to follow the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.

Representatives from the United States and the Soviet Union also expressed their willingness to work for world peace. Committee meetings on disaster relief, handling of war aftermath, law of international humanitarianism and other issues will begin tomorrow.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW CANADIAN, TANZANIAN ENVOYS

OW050809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- New Canadian Ambassador to China Richard V. Gorham and new Tanzanian Ambassador to China Clement George Kahama presented their credentials to Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu on separate occasions here this morning.

UN DONATES DAIRY EQUIPMENT TO PRC PLANTS

OW040814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Four sets of milk testing equipment, donated by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, have been installed in Beijing factories, including the Dongzhimenwei dairy products plant. The equipment, part of a U.N. package of aid to China, was handed over to the Beijing Milk Development Office last week.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH VISITS CHINESE EXHIBITION

OW041048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush and Mrs Bush today visited the Chinese pavilion at the Louisiana World Fair held in New Orleans, according to a report from that city. Bush and his wife paid the visit after attending the Labor Day celebrations held by the World Fair late this afternoon.

The couple were welcomed by director of the Chinese pavilion Li Zhaoli, who presented them an eggshell porcelain vase as a gift. They visited the exhibits and watched the demonstrations by Chinese craftsmen, who gave the American guests seals, paper-cuts, silk flowers and other handicrafts made by themselves. Shaking hands with the Chinese craftsmen and staff members, Bush said that they were very pleased to visit the Chinese pavilion. On display in the Chinese pavilion are pictures and models depicting the exploitation and utilization of water resources in ancient and modern China, Chinese handicrafts, textiles, books and paintings as well as historical relics.

Twenty-four countries took part in the 6-month fair, which opened in mid-May this year. Bush also visited the U.S. pavilion before going to the Chinese pavilion.

CHEN MUHUA HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. ENTREPRENEUR

OW031321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met with Robert Page, chairman and chief executive of the Kellogg Rust Inc. of the United States, here today. They discussed ways of expanding cooperation between China and the U.S. company, which sold China a number of chemical fertilizer equipments ten years ago. Page and his party arrived last Saturday.

N.Y. OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCCER TEAM IN SHANGHAI

OW301652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 30 (XINHUA) -- A New York Overseas Chinese soccer team received a warm welcome when it visited the Shanghai machine tool factory here today. During the visit, the guests played against the factory team and emerged victorious 2:1.

The 17-member team, led by Kenneth J.C. Mei, president of the Kuonfeng Corporation, travelled to China mainly for sightseeing and visiting relatives. During its three-day stay here, the team visited the Jade Buddha Temple and the workers' residential quarters. They took great interest in making a sightseeing tour of the Huangpu River. The guests will leave here for Beijing tomorrow.

WU, GROMYKO TO MEET DURING 39TH UN SESSION

OW051045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will meet his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko during the forthcoming 39th session of the United Nations' General Assembly. Wang Zhengyu, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, disclosed this while answering a question at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon. He said that the fifth round of consultations between China and the Soviet Union was scheduled to take place in October in Beijing according to an agreement reached between the two sides.

When asked about his comment on a recent Indian report that there is a Chinese-assisted nuclear base somewhere in the Skardu, Wang replied: "This is fabrication with ulterior motives."

Referring to Zhang Zhenggao's return to China, Wang said Zhang, who had visited the United States, had returned to the country at his own request and he had reunited with his family. Zhang was now working in his original department, a petroleum bureau in Sichuan Province. Wang also dismissed a report that Zhang had been kidnapped to China and had already been killed as a pure fabrication.

NEW SOVIET HARDLINE MIDEAST PLANS DISCUSSED

OW010627 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 31 Aug 84

["Roundup" from "International Current Events" program: "The Soviet Union Is Hardening Its Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Since Chernenko assumed leadership, the Soviet Union has taken an ever more uncompromising stand in its intense contention with the other superpower, the United States. The Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has been intensified instead of abated. Regardless of world opinion, the Soviet Union has refused to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. On the contrary, Soviet troops have intensified their efforts and attacked the Afghan people more brutally. Since late April, Soviet troops have launched an unprecedentedly large-scale air and ground offensive against the Panjsher Valley and other guerrilla bases in an attempt to wipe out the Afghan guerrillas in a blitzkrieg. However, the Soviet troops have met with strong resistance and suffered heavy losses.

This fully shows that Soviet hegemonism is most savage, cruel (?hypocritical). Such aggressive Soviet acts in defiance of UN General Assembly resolutions can only arouse more heroic resistance by the Afghan people.

In Indochina, the Soviet Union has further increased its support and assistance to the Vietnamese aggressors. At the same time, it has further strengthened its military bases at Cam Ranh Bay and other places to serve its purposes of strategic expansion. In April this year, when the Vietnamese aggressor army was launching a dry-season offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border and intensifying its armed provocations along the Chinese border, the Soviet Union flagrantly conducted its first joint air and naval exercises in Vietnam's Haiphong area. While the Soviet Union continues to call for a relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia, what it actually does is another thing.

The Middle East is a hot spot where the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are fiercely contending with each other. The Soviet Union had been in a very passive position in the Middle East for a fairly long time. However, after the United States suffered a series of setbacks in the Middle East, the Soviet Union began, at the beginning of the year, to continuously send important officials to visit Mideast and Gulf countries in order to strengthen its diplomatic activities there.

Thus, the Soviet Union began its most active period in the Middle East since the mid-1970's.

After the Lebanon war, the Soviet Union set about strengthening its relations with Syria. The Soviet Union recently sold a large quantity of weapons to Iraq and provided an unsecured loan of \$2 billion for the latter. Soviet and Iranian high-ranking officials have exchanged visits, and the Soviet Union has again exchanged ambassadors with Egypt. Moreover, the Soviet Union has imported crude oil from Saudi Arabia since last year. The Soviet Union recently signed an agreement with Kuwait under which the former will provide arms to the latter. The Soviet Union has invited the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces to visit the Soviet Union and is prepared to provide weapons and equipment to Lebanon so that the latter will be able to rebuild its Armed Forces.

After carrying out a series of such frequent activities, the Soviet Union in July reiterated its proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East issue, stressing that the Soviet Union, like the United States, wants to play an important role in Mideast affairs.

In carrying out this series of diplomatic offensives in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has aimed at consolidating its positions in the Middle East and has sought to gain new positions there in order to weaken the U.S. influence and strengthen the Soviet role in that region.

Now let us take a look at the Soviet attitude toward the United States. Since the United States started deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet Union announced the suspension of its talks on nuclear arms with the United States, the Soviet Union has launched a series of diplomatic and propaganda offensives. The Soviet Union says that the two sides can resume their talks only after the United States withdraws its intermediate-range missiles [from Western Europe]. In late July, the Soviet Union proposed to hold talks with the United States on space weapons. Later, the Soviet Union denounced the United States for setting unacceptable preconditions for the talks and taking a negative stand on the Soviet proposal. Then, the Soviet Union announced that it would not hold such talks with the United States.

The Soviet Union has exposed the Reagan administration's tactics of peace diplomacy as merely a part of the Reagan reelection campaign, indicating that it will not take such bait. Therefore, as the United States is doing, the Soviet Union is going all out to develop long- and intermediate-range missiles and space weapons and is conducting military exercises one after another. The United States and Soviet Union are contending for military superiority on the ground, at sea, and in the air.

Cool Soviet-U.S. relations have made American allies in Western Europe uneasy. The heads of government and foreign ministers of some West European countries have visited the Soviet Union one after another in an effort to relax East-West tension and to promote the resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms. However, the impression the leaders of some West European countries got from visits to the Soviet Union is that the Soviet leaders' stand is very uncompromising, which seems to indicate that the Soviet Union may intend to freeze East-West relations for a long time to come. Recently, Soviet newspapers and news agencies have also stepped up their attacks on Japan and Federal Germany, denouncing them for pursuing militarist or revanchist policies.

Upon coming to power, the Soviet leader said how beneficial the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations would be. However, the Soviet Union only wants to be somewhat flexible in economic and trade relations. On the pretext of not damaging the interests of third countries, the Soviet Union has expressed its unwillingness to remove the three major obstacles to the fundamental improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

We also note that the Soviet Union has continuously increased its anti-China propaganda. Since March this year, the anti-China materials issued by Soviet national newspapers and magazines and TASS every month has doubled compared with last year. The spearhead of the attack by Soviet propaganda media is directed not only at China's independent foreign policy but also at its domestic policies and principles for socialist construction. On 11 and 26 June, Chernenko, the Soviet Union's paramount leader, even personally attacked China by name and defended Vietnam's aggressive acts.

In the past 6 months, the Soviet Union has also shown signs of impatience with certain members of its so-called big family and has even openly found fault with or criticized them. Whenever those countries take some independent measures in domestic construction and foreign relations, the Soviet Union regards such measures as an eyesore or as impermissible behavior and, putting on the airs of a patriarch, reprimands those countries.

In short, judged from various angles, the Soviet Union has become more uncompromising and imperious in pursuing its foreign policy in the past 6 months. However, this new trend does not show that the Soviet Union is powerful but that it is fierce of visage but faint of heart. World opinion generally holds that this is a typical defensive reaction. For example, when its attempt to stop the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe failed, the Soviet Union's stand became inflexible. This showed the Soviet (?behavior) and fury after suffering the failure.

Soviet leaders hold that it is an illusion to improve Soviet-U.S. relations while Reagan is in power. Thus, they have put on a stern face to teach Reagan a lesson.

In addition, some foreign newspapers point out that, while making choices in the face of serious problems and difficulties, Soviet leaders who are lacking in vitality attempt to cover up their feebleness with seeming confidence and to race against time. Although such arguments are speculations, they more or less reveal the Soviet Union's reasons for pursuing a hard foreign policy.

PRC TOURISTS FETED BY SOVIET AMITY GROUPS

OW050018 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Bernov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, hosted a banquet on 3 September in honor of the tourist group of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, headed by Wang Fulin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, also held a reception on 3 September on the occasion of the Chinese tourist group's visit to the USSR.

WANG ZHEN MEETS WITH VISITING JAPANESE GROUPS

Atomic Industry Group

OW041408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc. led by its Vice-Chairman Tomichiro Shirasawa.

Shirasawa told Wang Zhen that the purpose of the delegation's current visit is to brief the Chinese departments concerned on the Japanese experience on the construction and operation of nuclear power stations.

Wang appreciated the Japanese guests' efforts in peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

Economic Group

OW040909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had a friendly conversation here today with a Japan-China economic exchange delegation led by Yoshiro Hayashi, former minister of health and welfare, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and director general of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship. Hayashi and his party have come to China to discuss with Qingdao City, East China, matters concerning economic cooperation.

The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by Wang Zhen for the Japanese. Present at the meeting and luncheon were President Xia Yan and Vice-President Sun Pinghua of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The Japanese delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the host association.

Steel Executive

OW031319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this afternoon with a delegation from Japan's Kawasaki Steel Corporation headed by its President Yasuhiro Yagi. Later, Wang Zhen gave a dinner for the Japanese.

HU YAOBANG, JAPAN'S NAKASONE INSCRIBE MAGAZINE

OW040832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Japanese leaders Hu Yaobang and Yasuhiro Nakasone have written special inscriptions to stamp-collectors in this month's edition of PHILATELY magazine, CHINA YOUTH NEWS reported today. This is to mark the forthcoming mass get together of youngsters from the two countries on Chinese National Day, October 1.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, wrote: "Friendship between China and Japan will be passed on from generation to generation."

The inscription of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone reads: "Friendship forever."

This issue of the magazine, due out tomorrow, also carries an article by Liu Yandong, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, reporting that China has invited young Japanese stamp-collectors to the big social gathering.

JI PENGFEI MEETS JAPANESE PREFECTURAL GOVERNOR

OW041210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei had a friendly conversation with Hachiji Okuda, governor of Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan, in the Great Hall of the People here today. Hachiji and his party arrived here yesterday.

HEILONGJIANG DANCE TROUPE PERFORMS IN DPRK

OW050216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 1 Sep 84

["Newsletter" by XINHUA reporter Gao Haorong: "In the Ocean of Sino-Korean Friendship -- Report on the Performance of China's Heilongjiang Performing Arts Troupe in Korea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- As the curtains slowly parted, two mighty lions, following balls of silk strips, rolled and tumbled, opened their mouths, shut their eyes, and flicked their tails. A series of lifelike actions evoked joyous laughter from the audience. When the lions stepped on two large wooden balls and slowly rolled over the performers came out of their "lion skins," thunderous applause burst out... This was the premiers of the traditional Chinese "Lion Dance" performed by the Heilongjiang Performing Arts Troupe in Pyongyang. It warmed the hearts of the large Korean audience.

In a form of cultural exchanges between China and Korea, the Heilongjiang Performing Arts Troupe visited North Hamgyong Province and gave 11 performances in the cities of Chongjin and Kimchaek as well as four performances in Pyongyang. Each time the theater was packed.

On 29 August, Korean party and government leaders Paek-Hak-nim, So Yun-sok, Kim Pok-sin, and others watched the performance at the Grand Theater of Pyongyang. They highly praised the troupe's acrobatic and musical numbers for their "fine content, superior skills, creative artistic forms, and successful performance."

Unexpected was the fact that both Paek Hak-nim and the Chinese troupe director Zhao Zhenhua discovered during their casual conversation that both had been fighters against the UN troops in the past and that they had fought in the same battle. When the two veteran comrades-in-arms found that out, they were even more excited. They stood up and warmly embraced. Such a moving scene helped people realize that the peoples of China and Korea and comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe and that they have supported and helped each other and fostered their inseparable friendship with blood in the same trench.

In the wake of its 22-day sojourn in Korea, the Chinese performing arts troupe has left everybody talking about the deep friendship between the peoples of China and Korea.

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG TRADE UNION GROUP

OW041429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, met four delegations from Hong Kong trade unions here today. They discussed matters related to the welfare of employees of Hong Kong public establishments after the Chinese Government recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

The delegations are led by Yam Kiang, president of the trade union of employees of the political, military and medical establishments of the Hong Kong authorities. Other three trade unions represent employees involved in inland navigation, post and communications and ocean shipping.

CAAC TO IMPROVE AIR SERVICES TO HONG KONG

HK050328 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1003 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today Guo Hao, deputy director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], said: At present, there are some 60 flights between Hong Kong and the 6 large cities of Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Tianjin, and Kunming, and arrangements have been made for regular and irregular chartered flights between Hong Kong and Xian, Fuzhou, Xiamen, and Guilin. From now on, we will further develop air transportation between the mainland and Hong Kong in order to provide better service for passengers. Guo Hao said this at a national tourist work conference.

In his speech, Guo Hao said: The CAAC has opened up some 20 routes between tourist cities, including Xian-Guilin, Hangzhou-Guilin, Kunming-Guilin, Shanghai-Qingdao, Beijing-Qingdao, and Lanzhou-Dunhuang and Xiamen, which have been opened up in recent years to meet tourist needs.

Guo Hao said: To match tourist transportation needs, China has constructed and expanded airports in tourist cities, such as Dunhuang, Xiamen, Chongqing, Haikou, Wuhan, Fuzhou, Guilin, and Chengdu airports and the large Beijing and Harbin airports. The waiting rooms at Shanghai Hongqiao and Guangzhou Baiyun airports are now being expanded, and airports in Yantai, Ningbo, Lushan, and Hainan Island are also being expanded. In addition, the CAAC has been striving to increase the number of tourist flights. This summer alone, the number of tourist flights increased by 100 per week, and the number of main route extra flights amounted to some 500. This ensured that every day there were planes flying between key tourist cities throughout the country.

Guo Hao said it is necessary to suit air transportation to the development needs of tourism, to strive for the enhancement of transport capacity, to improve airport conditions, to strengthen cooperation with tourist departments, and to fulfill tourist transportation requirements better.

ANTI-PROTECTIONISM GROUP FORMED IN HONG KONG

OW011634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hong Kong, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Eight industrial and commercial organizations in Hong Kong have agreed to establish a joint committee to combat international protectionism.

The organizations are the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong, the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong Exporters' Association and the Hong Kong Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The reason for establishing the committee is that the organizations believed that the protectionism practiced by the United States and other countries was not a temporary phenomenon, according to J.P. Lee, secretary general of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong. The committee's first action will be to urge the cancellation of the new American "country of origin" regulations on textile imports.

ULANHU RECEIVES SINGAPORE BUDDHIST DELEGATION

OW020849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- "China hopes that friendly contact between the Buddhists of China and Singapore will expand to inter-governmental relations and other fields." Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu said this to a Buddhists delegation from the Bright Hill Pok Kark See Temple in Singapore at a meeting in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Ulanhu also welcomed Singapore industrialists to establish enterprises in China by way of exclusive investment or joint venture.

The delegation leader, the Venerable Seck Hong Choon, who is also present of the Singapore Buddhist Association and vice-chairman of the Sangha Association of the World, said that he would convey Ulanhu's message to the Singapore Government and people. The 76-year-old Venerable Seck Hong Choon and his delegation arrived in Beijing August 30 on a pilgrimage to the four well-known Buddhist mountains in Sichuan, Shanxi, Anhui and Zhejiang Provinces.

Zhao Puchu, president of the China Buddhist Association, and Ren Wuzhi, acting director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, attending the meeting.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS SON SEN ON KAMPUCHEAN WAR

OW311300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 31 Aug 84

["Vietnam Faces National Resistance in Kampuchea, Son Sen Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Son Sen, member of the Coordination Committee for Defense of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said the war in Kampuchea is a war of the whole Kampuchean nation against foreign aggression and it will surely be won with the support of the Kampuchean people.

In an interview with XINHUA in a national army camp in the northern battlefield on August 29, he pointed out that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea has violated the interests of the whole Khmer nation. The Kampuchean people, he said, have come to realize the nature of the Vietnamese invasion. The national army fighting inside Kampuchea has won support from the local people, including those who once believed the propaganda of the Vietnamese, he said.

Son Sen stressed that the Kampuchean nation will always remain patriotic and united in safeguarding the country. He said most of Heng Samrin's troops are forced to serve the Vietnamese and are hence regarded as brothers by the Democratic Kampuchean troops. He expressed his conviction in final victory, saying that so long as the resistance forces persist in the guerrilla war and continue to enjoy the backing of the people both inside and outside Kampuchea, they are bound to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors.

PRC, AUSTRALIA OPEN DIRECT AIR SERVICE

OW021445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The direct air service between China and Australia opened today. The first Boeing 747 flight to Australian airline Qantas arrived here tonight from Melbourne via Sydney, flying about 11 hours in a voyage covering 9,719 kilometers. At the capital airport, the national flags of China and Australia and colored flags fluttered in gentle breeze and the banners carries slogans "Celebrate inauguration of Sino-Australian air service" and "Welcome Australian inaugural flight" in both Chinese and English.

Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, sent a message of congratulations to the Australian Aviation Ministry and Qantas. He expressed the wish that the air service would help promote friendly cooperation between the two countries. The first CAAC flight will go from Beijing to Guangzhou and then direct to Sydney in Australia every Wednesday from September 5, flying over Hong Kong, Manila and other places. This will be the CAAC's 23rd international line.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia in 1972, the relations of the two countries have developed smoothly and their exchanges have increased. The two countries have concluded six cooperation agreements in trade, science and technology, culture and economy. Australia has become one of China's principal trading partners.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER STARTS NEW ZEALAND VISIT

OW041050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Wellington, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Yang Bo, head of China's Ministry of Light Industry, arrived in Auckland today at the start of a 10-day visit to New Zealand. In a press statement issued yesterday, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said, "We see the minister's visit as an opportunity for us to find ways to contribute to China's economic development while benefitting our own industry, and to strengthen our commitment to the bilateral relationship."

Yang's visit here is the first by a Chinese minister of light industry. His schedule includes tours of factories and research centers on the north and south islands. He will also meet with Prime Minister Lange and other government leaders to discuss ways to expand economic exchanges between the two countries.

BEIJING TO HOST ASIA-PACIFIC TRADE FAIR

OW031226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The fourth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair is scheduled to open in Beijing from November 15 to 30, 1985, according to the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT).

In preparation for the fair, a seminar is being held in Beijing from September 3 to 12 under the co-sponsorship of the CCPIT, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), and the International Trade Center (ITC). Attending are about 20 representatives from Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Mongolia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, and the host country, China. The lecturers and representatives will introduce and exchange their experiences in running trade fairs.

BANGLADESH ECONOMIC, TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW011545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- A Bangladesh Government economic and trade delegation headed by Minister of Finance M. Syeduz Zaman arrived in Beijing this afternoon to attend the first session of Sino-Bangladesh economic, trade, scientific and technical joint committee and to pay a visit to China. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and Bangladesh Ambassador to China K.M. Kaiser.

Chen Muhua Fetes Group

OW021329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The first session of the China-Bangladesh joint commission on economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation opened here this afternoon. Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Bangladesh Finance Minister M. Syeduz Zaman presided over the function.

Sources said that the two sides reviewed with satisfaction the relations of cooperation between China and Bangladesh in the fields of economy, trade and science and technology. Over the past few years, the two countries have concluded and executed seven trade protocols and three protocols on scientific and technical cooperation and completed the construction of a textile mill and other items of economic cooperation. A chemical fertilizer plant is now under construction in Bangladesh with Chinese aid.

The two sides agreed that the friendly relations of cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit were in the interest of both peoples. They also agreed to explore new channels and areas of cooperation while maintaining the traditional forms of cooperation.

This evening, Chen Muhua gave a dinner in the Great Hall of the People in honor of the Bangladesh Government delegation to the commission meeting led by Minister Zaman.

Yao Yilin Meeting

OW041248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this afternoon with a government delegation from Bangladesh led by Finance Minister M. Syeduz Zaman. Yao Yilin said that he was very glad to see economic achievements made by Bangladesh in recent years. He also expressed sympathy for the floods which hit Bangladesh.

Zaman handed to Yao a letter from President Ershad to President Li Xiannian. Present were Lu Xuejian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and K.M. Kaiser, Bangladesh ambassador to China.

Chen Muhua Meeting

OW041236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- A minutes of the first session of the China-Bangladesh joint commission on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation was signed here today. Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and M. Syeduz Zaman, Bangladesh finance minister, signed the minutes on behalf of their respective governments.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW311057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli held a luncheon here today to welcome a public health delegation from Pakistan led by Minister of Health and Social Welfare Professor Basharat Jazbi. Pakistan Ambassador to China Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti was present.

The delegation came here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health.

Meets Wan Li

OW011052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with a public health delegation from Pakistan led by Minister of Health and Social Welfare Professor Basharat Jazbi.

Wan Li told the visitors that China was a developing country with a large population. Although the government paid much attention to public health and medical work, problems still remained because of the slow and uneven development of the economy and technology. "China is concentrating its attention on economic development to improve the people's life and their health," he said.

Jazbi said he was glad to see China's changes and progress. China had successfully solved its problems in medical and health work for the peasants who constituted the majority of its population. The good cooperation between medical and public health departments of the two countries would help Pakistan solve its medical problems by itself.

The delegation will leave here for Shanghai and Guangzhou next Monday.

NEPAL TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR XIZANG

OW042017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Katmandu, September 4 (XINHUA) -- A six-member Nepalese trade delegation led by Damodar Prasad Gautam, secretary of the Commerce Ministry left here today for a two-week visit to the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China.

The delegation is invited by the government of the autonomous region. The two sides will discuss the development of trade between the region and Nepal.

Trade over the land route across the border amounted to some three million U.S. dollars annually in recent years. Overseas trade exceeded 20 million dollars last year.

Nepal exports grain, copper and leather boots to Tibet and imports sheep and wool from there.

22D ROUND OF PRC-UK HONG KONG TALKS BEGINS

OW050312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) — Chinese and British representatives today greeted each other with wishes for a "good harvest" as the 22d round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue started at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here this morning.

Zhou Nan, head of the Chinese delegation, and Ambassador Richard Evans, head of the British delegation, entered the conference room and sat down across a table at 9:00 a.m. "In five days from now," Zhou Nan said in the presence of news people converging the talks, "the Chinese will celebrate the traditional Moon Festival, a festival symbolizing family reunion." Recalling Ambassador Evans' arrival in Beijing in early 1984, Zhou Nan said: "Having experienced winter, spring and summer, you are now in autumn, a season for harvesting crops," Zhou Nan said.

Ambassador Evans said that the Britons also have a festival in September celebrating the autumn harvest. Then, the press corps retired and the talks began. The session will continue tomorrow.

PRC, FINLAND SIGN JOINT AGREEMENTS 4 SEP

Investment Protection

OW041224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on investment protection between China and Finland was signed here today.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Jermu Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade, put their signatures on the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Negotiations on the agreement began on August 27, and it took only three days to reach identical views. Both Chen and Laine held that trade, economic and technical cooperation between China and Finland would continue to develop smoothly on a new basis.

Joint Venture

OW041550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- An agreement and a contract on establishing the Qingdao Hualin Plywood Co Ltd, the first joint-venture owned by China and Finland, were signed here this afternoon.

Also signed were articles of association for this corporation established with investments from the Qingdao Furniture Industry Corporation, the Qingdao Trust and Consultancy Company under the Bank of China, the Finnish Fund for Industrial Development Cooperation Ltd. and Raute Oy, Finland.

Attending the signing ceremony and a reception held later were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine and Pantti Suomela, Finnish ambassador to China.

FINLAND'S LAINE MEETS CHEMICAL, POWER MINISTERS

OWO40826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine this morning met separately Qian Zhengying, Chinese minister of water resources and electric power, and Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry.

They exchanged views on cooperation in the fields of power generation and chemical industry between the two countries. Present at the meetings were Finnish Ambassador to China Pentti Suomela and members of Laine's delegation.

NETHERLANDS LAWMAKERS HOLD TALKS IN BEIJING

Meeting With Huan Xiang

OWO41511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Huan Xiang, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, met here this morning with a delegation from the Netherlands headed by Ter Beek, chairman of the Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Dutch Parliament's lower chamber. They discussed development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on current international issues.

Huan and Ter Beek agreed that China and the Netherlands now enjoy good relations and that prospects of cooperation are broad. Huan also noted common interests in agriculture, hydropower, port building and selling Dutch technology to China. Huan took note of Dutch foreign policies on world peace, cooperations with Western countries and relations with the Third World. Ter Beek briefed the Chinese present on Dutch economic developments since the beginning of the seventies. The Netherlands wanted closer parliamentary, economic and cultural links with China, he said.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee.

Geng Biao Hosts Luncheon

OWO41054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Parliament (second chamber) led by its chairman R. Ter Beek was honored at a luncheon today hosted by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said in his toast that to develop Sino-Dutch relations is in keeping with the interest of the two peoples and also conducive to world peace.

Geng, also chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, noted that China attached much importance to developing its ties with the European Community. As an industrial state, the Netherlands had many good experiences worth China's learning. Economic and technical cooperation between the two countries had great prospects, Geng said.

Beek said in recent years his country and China started a new chapter in their relations after the obstacle was removed.

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Beek said the people of his country were aware that the two countries should develop bilateral relations and economic relations on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as mutually benefit and reciprocity.

CHEN YEPING DEPARTS FOR ITALY VISIT 2 SEP

OW021554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy, Chen Yeping, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission and adviser to the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and his wife Li Chaonan, left here tonight for Italy.

Seeing them off at the airport were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the Organization Department; and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

NORWEGIAN PETROLEUM MINISTER ARRIVES 1 SEP

Feted by Tang Ke

OW011656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Petroleum Industry Tang Ke gave a dinner here this evening for Kaare Kristiansen, Norwegian minister of petroleum and energy.

Present on the occasion were Li Tianxiang, Chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry; Qin Wencai, general manager of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation; and Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China. Kristiansen arrived here today.

Talks With Song Ping

OW041228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, exchanged views here this afternoon with Kaare Kristiansen, Norwegian minister of petroleum and energy, and his party. The two sides discussed cooperation between the two countries in the fields of oil and energy.

Present at the meeting were Chinese Minister of Petroleum Industry Tang Ke and Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF LI XIANNIAN'S SFYR VISIT

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

OW031353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- In the name of President Li Xiannian, Hao Jianxiu, member of the president's party and alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party, laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldiers here this afternoon. She was accompanied by Cedo Brasic, commander of the Belgrade Military Region of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The 14.5-meter-high monument, erected on the Avala Hill 16.5 kilometers south of Belgrade, was built in 1938 in commemoration of the soldiers who laid down their lives during the First World War. It is the symbol of the struggle for liberty and independence of all nationalities of Yugoslavia. Written on the ribbon of the wreath was: "Eternal glory to the heroes who have given their lives for the freedom of the people of all nationalities of Yugoslavia!" The army band struck up the national anthems of China and Yugoslavia as Hao observed a moment of silence in front of the monument. She then signed her name in the visitors' book. Also present on the occasion were Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and others.

Support for Nonaligned

OW032002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Li Xiannian Reaffirms China's Support For Nonaligned Movement" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian reiterated here today that China resolutely supports and thinks highly of the Nonaligned Movement and Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy. He was speaking at a banquet in his honor hosted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency, at the house of the Federal Executive Council this evening.

In the current turbulent world situation, Li Xiannian said, the Nonaligned Movement is a very important force playing an ever greater role in the struggle of the peoples of all countries for world peace and an equitable international relationship. "The emergence, development and growth of the Nonaligned Movement is an event of far-reaching significance in the history of post-war international relations," he pointed out. He said the movement "reflects the historic trend that nations want independence, people want peace and countries want development."

China believes, he went on, that the basic ideas of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is in agreement with the aim of the Nonaligned Movement. Both base themselves mainly on the notion that countries, big or small, should be equal and independent and should respect each other.

Li Xiannian spoke highly of Yugoslavia's consistent efforts to abide by and defend the aim and principles of the Nonaligned Movement and preserve the unity of the non-aligned ranks. He declared that China will, as always, firmly stand by Yugoslavia and other non-aligned and all peace-loving countries, and do its best to oppose power politics, end the arms race, ease the international tension, defend world peace, and establish fair and reasonable international economic relations.

Discusses PRC Economic Reform

OW032050 Beijing XINHUA in English 2033 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today that the economic structural reform now carried out in China is a process of self-improvement and self-perfection on the basis of socialism and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the government. "The aim of the reform," he said, "is increasingly to consolidate and develop the fundamental socialist system, to perfect every one of its specific systems, thus speeding up the modernization drive and promoting smooth growth of the social productive forces."

He was speaking this evening at a banquet in his honor given by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency. He flew in here from Zagreb this morning, where he cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of the exhibition on "the culture of ancient China" yesterday afternoon.

He told the Yugoslav friends that restructuring the economy and opening to the outside world are China's two major policies. He said the policy of opening to the outside world on the basis of self-reliance is meant to quicken the process of China's modernization program. "The Chinese people are striving to build socialism with distinctive Chinese features," Li declared. He said, "There is much to learn from and to draw on Yugoslavia's experience" both in economic restructuring and in opening to the outside world, since Yugoslavia has begun this course earlier and has more experience than China.

Djuranovic on Third World

OW032055 Beijing XINHUA in English 2038 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic said today the strengthening of "South-South" cooperation is a strategically important factor for the developing countries in their struggle for a new international economic order. Djuranovic said this at a banquet he gave here this evening in honor of visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian, who arrived here from Zagreb this morning.

Djuranovic pointed out that the big differences in development and the unfair heavy burden for the developing countries have usually become the root cause of world problems and tensions. The international community should deal with the situation in developing countries as a global problem of primary importance and solve it, he said.

Djuranovic on World Tension

OW032105 Beijing XINHUA in English 2041 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency, reiterated here this evening that the peoples of all countries have the right to decide the road of development in their own countries independently and without outside interference. He was speaking at a banquet he gave in honor of visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian, who is on a state visit to Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic said the world political and economic situation has become increasingly tense. The desire of the blocs for domination and expansion of their influence has continuously been threatening the independence of various countries, and that of the small countries in particular.

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"This trend has aggravated the tensions and led to the escalation of the arms race and a universal war danger," he added.

He said all countries, big or small, strong or weak, and whatever their different positions in the international community, should create an atmosphere of confidence among themselves through dialogues and equal cooperation. The Yugoslav leader stressed that any major international issue must be solved through consultations "on the basis of the principles of the nonaligned policy." He said any military intervention and imposition of a fait accompli on other countries are not permissible.

He called for taking concrete actions for disarmament and urged the United Nations to play a greater role in easing the current tense situation.

Li, Ali Sukrija Meet

OWO41357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), conferred with Chinese President Li Xiannian on party work here this morning. Li Xiannian is a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. On behalf of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Li Xiannian invited Comrade Ali Sukrija to visit China at a time convenient to him. Ali Sukrija accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Ali Sukrija began by briefing Li Xiannian on the LCY's party building and other party activities. He said that the LCY is mobilizing the entire people to fulfill the party's tasks, and the task to stabilize the country's economy in particular. He went on to say that the LCY is making efforts to raise the political quality of its members and cadres, combat bureaucracy and self-centered departmentalism with a view to carrying out the principle of centralism based on democracy. He hoped that the LCY and the CPC would have more exchanges of experiences in party work and strengthen the unity and cooperation between them.

Li Xiannian in turn briefed the LCY leader on the present tasks of the CPC. He said that China is now undertaking to restructure its economy and build socialist civilization, both materially and spiritually. Present on the occasion were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Li Honorary Citizen

OWO41355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian was conferred the title of the honorary citizen of Belgrade today. When Li Xiannian arrived at the building of the Belgrade City Assembly, about 500 Young Pioneers lined the street leading to the building cheering and waving miniature flags of China and Yugoslavia to greet the Chinese leader.

At a ceremony in the building of the Belgrade City Assembly this morning, Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, presented to Li a certificate of citizenship.

In his address, Bogdanovic said that the Belgrade assembly had made the decision today to confer the title of honor on President Li to commend his activities in maintaining world peace, developing the cause of socialism and upholding the Nonaligned Movement, and his contribution to the all-round friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. Bogdanovic said that the citizens of Belgrade regard President Li Xiannian as a great friend of Yugoslavia and are proud of having the Chinese leader as their citizen.

Expressing his deep thanks, Li said that the title conferred on him "gives expression to the friendly sentiments of the Belgrade City Assembly and all the citizens of Belgrade for the Chinese people. It symbolizes the sincere friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples." The Chinese President paid tribute to the citizens of Belgrade for their important contributions to the liberation of their motherland. "Belgrade deserves to be called a 'heroic city'," he said. "It is a great pleasure and honor for me to be conferred the title of the honorary citizen of this heroic city." He wished Belgrade greater prosperity and the friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples lasting forever.

Among the about 300 people present at the occasion were Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of Serbia; and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists (LC) of Serbia. Also present were Li's party, including Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-foreign minister; and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Ckrebic Fetes Li

OWO41403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese president, Li Xiannian, said here today he believed that the joint efforts of China and Yugoslavia would lead to new advances in bilateral cooperation and benefit world peace as well as the progress of mankind. Li was speaking at a luncheon hosted in his honor by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of Serbia.

He praised Serbia for its outstanding role in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which, he said, "has great vitality." He noted that both countries pursued an independent foreign policy and both commit themselves to the paramount task of maintaining world peace.

In his speech welcoming the Chinese president, Dusan Ckrebic told the Chinese guests that Serbia was active in promoting cooperation with China in various fields. He expressed the hope that President Li's visit would further strengthen the all-round relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Plants 'Peace Tree'

OWO41405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian today planted a maple tree nicknamed "peace tree" in the Park of Friendship in downtown Belgrade. The park was built in 1961 under the sponsorship of a youth tree-planting organization in Belgrade when the first non-aligned summit was held in the Yugoslav capital. The late President Josip Broz Tito planted the first tree in the park. Since then, all foreign heads of state who visited the country have planted peace trees, and the park hence became a symbol of international friendship.

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When President Li arrived at the park this morning in the company of Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, he was greeted by Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and a group of young students. After Li planted the tree, a female student presented him with a souvenir badge of the youth tree-planting organization. Before leaving the park, president Li wrote in the visitors' book: "May the maple tree, symbol of peace and the Sino-Yugoslav friendship, grow sturdily."

Visit 'Complete Success'

OW041225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today that during his talks with Yugoslav leaders, both sides expressed the determination to continue their efforts to strengthen and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In an interview with Yugoslav TV reporters here this morning, the Chinese leader described his week-long visit to Yugoslavia as a "complete success." President Li arrived in this country on August 29 after attending Romania's National Day celebrations and paying a state visit to that country. He is scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow morning. He told the interviewers that during his talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency, and other Yugoslav leaders yesterday, both sides shared "identical or similar views" on a series of major international issues.

He said China pays high tribute to Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy and its important contribution to the Nonaligned Movement and highly evaluates the unremitting efforts made by Yugoslavia in defending the purpose, principles and unity of the movement. He said both China and Yugoslavia follow an independent foreign policy, oppose the scramble for hegemony between the superpowers, and stand for a halt to the arms race and for a relaxation of international tensions. "Both sides expressed the desire to further strengthen their cooperation in international affairs and jointly make their contributions to the maintenance of world peace," Li said.

He praised the great achievements gained by the Yugoslav people in their socialist construction. He said within a short period of several decades, the once poor and backward Yugoslavia has been built into a prosperous socialist state where the people's life has been improved remarkably. "This is the brilliant result achieved by the hard-working Yugoslav people, who stand without fear and firmly march on their own road," he noted.

Referring to Sino-Yugoslav relations, the Chinese president said the sincere and comradely relations between the two parties and two countries have been established on a solid foundation. In recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation have been developed in an all-round way in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. At the end of the interview, President Li wished the Yugoslav people still greater achievements in their socialist construction.

Visits Military Museum

OW041918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian this afternoon visited the military museum here, wishing the Yugoslav People's Army still stronger in the struggle of defending the people's interests and the security of Yugoslavia.

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The military museum, built on the Kalemegdan Castle, shows the military history of the Yugoslav nations from the coming of the Slavs to the end of World War II in 1945.

President Li and his party went round the main sections of the museum. Li viewed with great interest the section on the war in which the Yugoslav people fought the fascists under the leadership of Comrade Tito. A guide of the museum told Li that 1.7 million Yugoslav people died in World War II. "However," Li said, "the Yugoslav people won the final victory." The Chinese president was accompanied on the tour by Major General Liuben Jandrijeviski and Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council.

Farewell Dinner

OW042142 Beijing XINHUA in English 2133 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (XINHUA) — Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic gave a dinner here tonight to bid farewell to visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian. Li Xiannian is leaving here for home tomorrow morning after a week-long successful state visit to Yugoslavia.

At the dinner, the host and guest had cordial chats and toasted to the steady growth of friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples. Among those attending the dinner were Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Dusan Alimovic, president of the Federal Assembly; Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Also present were President Li's entourage, including Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia.

During his stay in the country, the Chinese president held official talks with Yugoslav leaders. The two sides shared identical or similar views on a series of international issues and explored the possibility of furthering the relations between the two countries. President Li also had extensive contacts with the working people from various walks of life and toured some factories and scenic places on the island of Brioni, in Pula, Zagreb and Belgrade.

Leaves for Home

OW050929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Li Xiannian left here for home by special plane this morning after his week-long successful visit to Yugoslavia. Today Belgrade was bathed in bright sunshine. The national flags of China and Yugoslavia were fluttering at the airport.

At around 8:30 a.m., Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Presidency of Yugoslavia, came to the guest house to accompany President Li Xiannian to the airport. A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of China and Yugoslavia. The Chinese president reviewed a guard of honor in the company of President Djuranovic. Then, President Li shook hands with and said goodbye to the Yugoslav party and government leaders who came to see him off. Djuranovic wished President Li a bon voyage and told him: "Your visit gives a powerful impetus to the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China."

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President Li was presented with bouquets by two Young Pioneers. He bent down to kiss them. The Chinese president stepped onto the ramp and waved farewell to President Djuranovic and all the well-wishers.

Among those present at the airport were Dusan Alimpic, president of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of Serbia; and other high-ranking officials and generals.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Xie Li and other diplomats of the Chinese embassy were also present. Leaving by the same plane were Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice minister of Foreign Ministry; and other members of President Li's party.

Thanks Djuranovic

OW050845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today sent a message to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, thanking the president for his warm reception accorded to him during his visit to Yugoslavia. The message was sent upon Li Xiannian's departure from Yugoslavia at the end of his week-long visit.

The message says, "My visit is crowned with success thanks to the elaborate arrangements and careful consideration given by you and other Yugoslav leaders. I am satisfied with the sincere and fruitful talks of the two sides." The message says, "The Yugoslav people maintain independence and choose the path of their own accord. This has impressed me deeply." The message says the Sino-Yugoslav friendship strikes root in the hearts of the people and their friendly relations and cooperation will surely develop further through their joint efforts.

LIBYA'S JALLUD RECEIVES CUI NAIFU, DELEGATION

OW041946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud today received head of a Chinese Government delegation Cui Naifu and other members, a report from Tripoli, Libya said. The delegation is in that country to attend the 15th celebrations of its September 1 Revolution.

During the meeting, Cui Naifu, who is also minister of civil affairs, handed over a letter from Chinese President Li Xiannian to Libyan head of state Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and conveyed greetings from Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang. Jallud and Cui discussed ways of promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

DENG LIQUN MEETS TOGOLESE NEWS AGENCY DIRECTOR

OW031451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today Tcha-Tiza Amah, director of the TOGOLESE NEWS AGENCY.

Deng said the cooperation agreement signed between the TOGOLESE NEWS AGENCY and XINHUA NEWS AGENCY would promote friendly contacts and cooperation between journalists of the two countries, and mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. Deng also briefed the visitors on the present reform in China's rural areas.

Amah told Deng of his impression of his visit to the rural areas. He said China's progress was helpful to the economic development of the Third World countries.

Present were Zeng Jianhui, deputy director-general of XINHUA, and Bumbera Allassounouma, Togolese ambassador to China. In the evening, Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA, held a dinner in honor of his Togolese counterpart.

CAMEROON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW021347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Cameroon National Assembly led by its president, Solomon Tandeng Muna left here tonight for home via Paris. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Yan Mingfu, deputy secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, John Nkengong Monie, Cameroon ambassador to China, and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China.

NI ZHIFU MEETS NICARAGUAN TRADE UNIONISTS

OW031325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- President Ni Zhifu of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said today to a Nicaraguan trade union delegation here that the Chinese working class supports the people of Nicaragua and other Central American countries in their just struggle against foreign interference and for safeguarding state sovereignty.

The delegation, led by Francisco Gonzalez Garcia, secretary for international affairs of the Sandinist laborers central trade union, arrived in Beijing August 16 as the first group of Nicaraguan trade unionists to China.

BOLIVIAN LEGISLATORS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW311240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, August 30 (XINHUA) -- President of the Bolivian Senate Julio David and President of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies Samuel Gallardo hope to establish diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with China, according to reports reaching here today from La Paz, the Bolivian capital. The two leaders made their remarks in La Paz when they separately received a Chinese trade union delegation headed by Guo Maoan, deputy secretary general of the international activity committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Julio David said his April visit to China greatly impressed him. China, he added has played an important role in the struggle of the Third World countries for national liberation. The Chinese delegation was invited to attend the national congress of the Bolivian trade unions.

PRC ACROBATS CREATE SENSATION IN COSTA RICA

OW311528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, August 30 (XINHUA) -- An acrobatic troupe from China's Guangdong Province gave its premiere at the National Theater here this evening to a rousing welcome by some 1,000 spectators. The wonderful performance of the Chinese acrobats brought the packed house down, touching off wave upon wave of stormy applause. "Your performance is really wonderful, simply unbelievable. I have never seen such marvellous performance in my life before. It will surely help promote friendship between our two peoples," said one government official while congratulating the Chinese artists after the performance. Among the items the Chinese acrobats presented this evening were "jumping through hoops" and "diabolo" which had won gold medals at an international acrobatic festival in Paris last January.

This evening's performance, staged with the endorsement of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, was the first by Chinese artists in this Central American country which has not established diplomatic relations with China.

But the success the Chinese athletes have made at the just-concluded Olympic Games in Los Angeles was a surprise in this country, and the arrival of the Guangdong acrobatic troupe in its wake has created a sensation among the Costa Ricans, especially among the Chinese residing here. Tickets for the premiere were sold out two days earlier. The Chinese troupe arrived here on Wednesday after winding up a performance tour in Venezuela.

HU YAOBANG GIVES CADRE SELECTION GUIDELINES

OWO50538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 4 Sep 84

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA) -- The national discussion meeting on building leading bodies of the enterprises held by the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department ended in Beijing today. During the meeting, Hu Yaobang, general secretary; Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat; Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau; Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat; and Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and concurrently director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, met with all representatives to the meeting. They pointed out that, to speed up the four modernization drive, it is necessary to unswervingly implement the party Central Committee's principle that cadres should be more revolutionary, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger. They also pointed out it is necessary to consciously and boldly select the better educated and younger cadres with pioneering spirits and active minds to be members of the leading body. When we have done this, our cause will have a very bright future.

The meeting, which opened on 25 August, focused its discussions on the theme of how to speed up building the enterprises' leading bodies in the spirit of reform. At 1500 on 3 September, Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades arrived at the vast lawn behind Huaiarentang Hall where they had pictures taken with the meeting's participants who were awaiting them. Then they talked cheerfully with the participants for 2 and 1/2 hours in the hall's small conference room.

Comrade Hu Yaobang told representatives to the meeting that, first of all, we must clearly see the guiding thought that our general goal, our major premise, is to realize the four modernizations. All departments and all fronts should carry out their work by closely concentrating on the realization of the four modernizations. Whatever you do, whether it is the work of organization, propaganda, united front, military, or foreign affairs, you must submit to and serve this general goal and major premise of the four modernizations drive.

Hu Yaobang touched on the subject of exactly what kind of cadres should be selected to shoulder the great historical mission of modernization. He emphasized that such cadres should be selected in accordance with the principle of being more revolutionary, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger. It is just such cadres who should be put to work in the front line. Do not worry about the lack of leadership experience among some of these cadres, but let them feel the load on their shoulders; they will become tempered and will have accumulated experience in 2 or 3 years. It is not right to demand perfection from them. Hu Yaobang said that selection and promotion of cadres will be done by taking the mass line from now on. This should be combined with the organization's investigation, examination, and approval. Such a cadre selection method is a reform in itself.

Hu Yaobang noted the need to fully understand the value of mental labor. Without understanding the value created by mental labor, we will have no way to realize the four modernizations. There should be no misgivings about giving large rewards to and promoting those who achieve outstanding results and make important contributions with their mental labor. Organizational departments should come forward and speak daringly for them. Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed his hope that comrades in the organization departments will enliven their minds, act in a down-to-earth manner, and carry out their work vigorously and inventively. Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong, and Hu Qili also gave talks.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON NEW YOUNG LEADERS

HK050356 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Sep 84 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator: "Young and Able Leaders"]

[Text] With the modernization drive gathering momentum, China is stepping up the reform in its leadership structure and cadre system. The stress now is on the choice of those among educated people at the age of around 40. In view of the goals of China's economic development and the challenge of the worldwide technological revolution, it has been realized that cadres' qualifications must include not only professional expertise, which is being emphasized, but also a pioneering spirit which is more often found in younger people.

Ever since it was decided at the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1978 to shift the stress of work of the party and the State from political campaigns to economic construction, the party has been bent on reforming China's leadership structure and cadre system to ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent. The Constitution of the People's Republic adopted in December 1982 places restrictions on the term of offices of government leaders, thus ending a virtual life-tenure for all the leading posts.

Structure

By mid-1984, the streamlining of government structure, which is aimed at overcoming bureaucracy and increasing efficiency, has been completed at the central, provincial, prefectural and city levels. The leading cadres at the provincial level have been cut down in number by 34 percent, their average age reduced by seven years, those with college education increased from 20 to 43 percent, and those below the age of 45 now constitute 10 per cent of the total. At the prefecture and city level, the leading cadres have been cut down in number by 36 percent, their average age reduced by eight years, those with college education increased from 14 to 44 percent, and those below the age of 45 constitute one-third of the total. The average age of the leading cadres in the county governments already reorganized is now 42-43 years.

While the new leading bodies are considered, in general, better suited to the task of modernization, and their problem of aging is somewhat mitigated, the educational level of the cadres, especially their professional know-how, still needs considerable improvement. That is particularly true in the case of those in charge of economic management, higher education and scientific research. Thus, it has been decided that by 1985 all cadres below the rank of government minister and provincial governor should retire at the age of 60. And a younger generation of cadres should be chosen, from now on, from among promising and competent people of around 40 years old and with a college education. They are thus positioned to take over all leading posts by 1990 for the expected economic upsurge in the last decade of the century.

Replacement

It has also been decided that by the end of this year, and at the latest by the next, the managing directors and party committee secretaries of the 3,000 key enterprises should in the main be replaced by cadres with college education background and not older than 55 years of age. Other enterprises are expected to follow suit.

Capable cadres with a college education around 40 or younger will soon be placed in responsible positions and given the chance to gain experience, for the managing director of any enterprise henceforth will have a tenure of only four years, subject to reappointment afterwards or recall before the tenure is over if so recommended by the enterprise's workers' congress.

As Premier Zhao Ziyang said last May in his report on the work of the government, managing directors of all State-owned enterprises will gradually assume full responsibility for directing the production, management and operation. It is also necessary, at the same time, he pointed out, for the workers' congresses to be able to examine and decide on major measures to be taken by the enterprises, and protect the rights and interests of the workers. That, he said, is an important and indispensable feature of a socialist enterprise. In selecting the new leaders, it has been recognized that no undue stress should be placed on long work experience at the expense of required education qualification, and such democratic processes as open recommendation from subordinates and opinion polls at large should be adopted.

Caution

It has also been recognized that, in so doing, great caution should be exercised to exclude those who, though educationally qualified and of the right age, yet "rose to prominence by rebellion" or indulged in violence during the decade-long "Cultural Revolution," or are still seriously factionalist in their ideas. These are being singled out in the present process of Party consolidation and rectification. A new generation of young and well-educated leaders is emerging at all levels. People will be watching with interest their impact on the political, economic and cultural development of the People's Republic.

CPC OFFICE ISSUES CIRCULAR ON LEADING BODIES

OW311447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA) -- The General Office of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular on new achievements made by Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in making the members of their leading bodies become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. The circular says: Now that a city as big as Beijing and an enterprise as large as the Anshan Iron and Steel Company can successfully readjust their leading bodies, we believe that other localities and departments can do the same.

The circular conveys the following opinion of the Central Secretariat: Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, with assistance from the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, and the leading party group of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, have repeatedly compared the experience of other localities and departments, either nearby or far away; boldly promoted a number of outstanding and well-educated young and middle-aged cadres who have good political quality, grassroots-level working experience, and organizing and leading ability; and thus made achievements in making a provincial-level leading body and the leading body of a large enterprise become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. The old comrades in their former leading bodies have actively recommended promising persons, voluntarily yielded their positions to younger comrades, supported them in work, and thus played a very important role in the current readjustment.

The circular also transmits a report submitted to the party Central Committee by its Organization Department. The report is on new achievements made by Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in making their leading bodies become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

The report on the Central Organization Department holds: With the direct attention of the CPC Central Committee, Beijing Municipality and Anshan Iron and Steel Company have readjusted their leading bodies and taken a big stride forward in making the leading bodies become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. They have set a good example in readjusting the provincial-level leading body and the leading body of a large enterprise.

The report says: In the course of readjusting the leading bodies, Beijing Municipality and Anshan Iron and Steel Company have boldly promoted a number of outstanding and well-educated young and middle-aged cadres who have good political quality, grassroots-level working experience, organizing and leading ability, and the courage to keep forging ahead. The readjustment of these two leading bodies show that there are many persons with ability in a locality or an organization. If we break old conventions and concepts, seriously follow a mass line, fully display democracy, and persistently select outstanding people from among young and middle-aged persons, we surely can find outstanding cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent.

The report points out: The good results achieved by Beijing Municipality and Anshan Iron and Steel Company in readjusting their leading bodies are inseparable from the active support and close coordination provided by the old comrades in their former leading bodies. With foresight, the old comrades have voluntarily and actively recommended and supported qualified and younger comrades to take leading posts. Duan Junyi and eight other old comrades who are over 60 and who have left present Beijing Municipality party and government leading bodies attach great importance to the readjustment of leading bodies. Considering the interests of the party and the overall situation, they have actively trained and selected middle-aged and young cadres since last year. During recent readjustment, they voluntarily asked to step down and yielded the leading posts to younger comrades. Some old comrades have repeatedly said that after leaving the leading body, they would never interfere in the work of the new leading body and would seriously do all they can and all they should. Old comrades, such as Gu Zhengrong, former secretary of the party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, have done a great deal of work in recommending qualified persons and observing selected persons. Comrade Yu Baogang, the company's former acting manager, is a cadre with practical experience who can create a new situation. During recent readjustment of the leading body, he actively recommended Sun Zhenguo, 8 years his junior, to serve as manager, and suggested that he himself serve as deputy manager. He also sincerely pledged to assist the new manager in doing work well.

The report holds that in the course of readjusting the leading bodies, Beijing Municipality and Anshan Iron and Steel Company had proceeded from ensuring the realization of the grand objectives set by the 12th CPC National Congress; upheld the standards of the new period for the cadres to be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent; and were determined to build a core of leadership that can create a new situation. The report holds that their guiding thought is clear and definite and their measures are effective. The report points out: Municipalities such as Beijing and large, complex enterprises such as the Anshan Iron and Steel Company play an important role and have decisive influential power in socialist modernization.

Their criteria for selecting leading cadres and the types of their leading bodies are of great significance. In the course of readjusting the two leading bodies, no one took things for granted or practiced favoritism, and everyone was determined to have the leading bodies finally readjusted, rather than form interim leading bodies. They understand the need for strategic vision in readjusting the leading bodies. Giving too much consideration to a few comrades' moodiness will delay and obstruct readjustment. To form interim leading bodies is not advisable because it is detrimental to our work, as future readjustments are inevitable. The interim leading bodies are one of the main reasons for the instability of the leading bodies in some localities and organizations.

During the recent readjustment of its leading body, Beijing Municipality unequivocally proposed that persons over 60 should not remain in the leading body, that new candidates must be under 55, and that readjustment should cover 61 percent of the leading body. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company proposed that members of the old leading body generally must be 55 or younger in order to remain in office, that new members should be under 50, and that readjustment should cover 80 percent of the leading body. Their experience shows that all resistance and difficulties are surmountable, a new breakthrough can be made, and a big stride can be taken in readjustment of leading bodies if the leading cadres seriously implement the central authorities' decision on reforming the cadre system and if they are determined to do down-to-earth, meticulous work and follow a mass line.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW031049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- Based on the comparison and examination phase in party rectification, the party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry has scored notable results in concentrating for a time on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism, enhancing education on party spirit, combating bureaucracy, and the malpractice of abusing power for personal gain.

At the 28 August experience-exchange meeting, held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, on rectification and correction work in the central and state organs, member of the Coal Industry Ministry's party group Liu Hui introduced its experience.

With two mass organizations' factions, formed during the "Cultural Revolution," the Ministry of Coal Industry suffered serious disasters. Over a long period a saying circulated among the organs of the ministry: One faction is correct, while the other is erroneous. In the course of party rectification, some people still engaged in factional activities. In view of this, the Ministry of Coal Industry party group, realized that to fundamentally eliminate factionalism and to weed out "leftist" ideological influences, it is necessary to thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," and unify the thinking of the rank-and-file party members of the "resolution" adopted by the sixth party congress. Since commencing in late June, the party group allotted over a month to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," eliminate factionalism, enhance party spirit, resulting in notable results.

Through thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and eliminating factional education, the ideological understanding of the rank-and-file party members has been greatly enhanced, and inner unity among the organs strengthened. Everyone comes to understand that the "Cultural Revolution" brought calamities and civil disturbances to the party and the state. Lacking the slightest merit, the "Cultural Revolution" must therefore be thoroughly negated.

The two factional mass organizations were formed and carried out activities under the erroneous theoretical guidance of the "Cultural Revolution." Hence, both factions are erroneous. All factional activities derived from the "Cultural Revolution" are erroneous, and can never be correct. Through education of this sort, rank-and-file party members have correlated their experience and deeds, weeded out "leftist" influences, summed up experiences and lessons, and made self-criticism.

In accordance with the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the No 9 Circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry devoted a month, beginning on 13 August, to thoroughly investigating cases of bureaucratism and the malpractice of using one's power for personal gain, which has caused serious damage to the state, economically and politically.

It was stressed that every party member must fully understand the serious damage done to the party and the people, politically and economically, by bureaucratism and the malpractice of using one's power for personal gain. Party members must never tolerate, aid, or dodge the issue, but must adopt a clear-cut stand in waging serious criticism and struggle. Every comrade must attach importance to the interests of the party and the people; adhere to party spirit and principles, and never play "good old boys." At the same time, he must also pay attention to policies, seek truth from facts, uphold positive education and self-education, assist comrades to dispel worry, remove hindrances, and correct attitudes and mistakes. Comrades beset with bureaucratism and the malpractice of using power for personal gain must all the more take the initiative in making self-criticism and sum up experiences and lessons. Also, we must pay attention to the tendency of seeking vengeance, or the tendency to falsify material to frame others.

The party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry held that it is absolutely necessary to concentrate some time to exposing the serious cases of bureaucratism and malpractice of using power to seek personal gain. In conducting rectification and correction, there is still much work to be done.

GUANGMING RIBAO EXAMINES COAL MINISTRY REFORM

Negates Factionalism

HK040813 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Chen Yingci: "The Notion That 'One Faction Is Correct, the Other Wrong' Is Erroneous -- the Ministry of Coal Industry Conducts Education in Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution,' Eliminating Factionalism, and Strengthening Party Spirit"]

[Text] The Ministry of Coal Industry recently conducted education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism, and strengthening the party spirit in party rectification, and achieved satisfactory results.

The notion that "one faction is correct, the other wrong" which was entrenched in the Ministry of Coal Industry during the "Cultural Revolution" had not yet been eradicated after the smashing of the "gang of four" and after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The so-called faction "which is correct" benefited in many respects, as in promotion and joining the party, whereas the "faction which is wrong" was serious factional obstruction and interference in redressing wrongs suffered by those who were unjustly, falsely, and wrongly charged and in weeding out the "people of three categories."

When party rectification began, the party group of the ministry clearly pointed out that the notion that "one faction is correct, the other wrong" ran counter to the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and did not tally with the actual situation.

This evoked wide repercussions in the ministry offices. Many comrades said that the party group had upheld justice and some comrades who were seriously affected by factionalism were greatly shocked.

On 22 June the Ministry of Coal Industry held a party member meeting of offices of the ministry and of units directly under the ministry stationed in Beijing. At the meeting, Minister Gao Yangwen conveyed the spirit of instructions made by central leading comrades on party rectification and the reforms to be carried out in the Ministry of Coal Industry. He also briefed the meeting on the situation in the stage of comparison and examination of party rectification and the problem of verifying cases of checking the "people of three categories" and spoke pointedly of the manifestations and harmfulness of factionalism in the offices of the ministry. After the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification issued Circular No 9 on 1 July, the Ministry of Coal Industry immediately assembled leading cadres at and above department and bureau level to make self-examination for 7 and 1/2 days. While making examination, they were asked to closely link the examination with themselves and to speak about their own problems, and not about others'; they were also told that their examination would not be appraised through discussion nor recorded in files, and if something was inconvenient to discuss at meetings, they might speak directly with party organizations. This measure brought about a great change in the minds of many comrades in the following aspects:

1. Comrades who had long been at loggerheads and had refused to admit mistakes on the excuse that they made mistakes because of "objective reasons" and "acting according to orders" realized that to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," they had to have the courage of negating themselves and acknowledging their mistakes made during the "Cultural Revolution."
2. Some comrades who were seriously affected with factionalism began waking up from it. Some comrades who could not sleep well for several nights due to intense mental struggle, finally spoke clearly about their own problems and drew lessons at study meetings.
3. Those members of the two factions who began to wrangle the moment they started to talk, began to understand each other's mistakes.
4. Old comrades who did not join any factional organizations, or who were publicly denounced and criticized in the past also criticized themselves for being influenced by factionalism and being warm to one group and cold to the other.
5. Some old comrades also criticized themselves, saying: Before the "Cultural Revolution," we accepted and carried out "leftist" policies easily and comfortably, so we were imbued with the idea of preferring being "left" to being "right." We knew that to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," we should first negate the "leftist" guiding ideology and wipe out "leftist" influences.

However, some comrades still failed to realize the mistakes they made in the "Cultural Revolution" and the harm of factionalism and tried by every means to defend themselves. A responsible comrade of the party organization of the ministry offices was a glaring example. Before the "Cultural Revolution," he was an ordinary cadre. When the "Cultural Revolution" began, he joined a rebellious organization. He engaged in the examination of some cases from 1968 to the smashing of the "gang of four." Then, he was transferred, and placed in charge of implementing the party's policies, yet he did his work perfunctorily, not seriously rehabilitating comrades who were wrongly charged.

At a meeting of cadres at and above department and bureau level and a meeting of all party members on 2 and 3 July respectively, the party group of the ministry announced the decision that "he should examine his mistakes and his case would be handled in accordance with the attitude toward his mistakes." On 19 July the party group of the ministry also denounced Guo Tianxiang, a member of the coal mines art ensemble, who directed some people to beat a deputy bureau chief to death during the "Cultural Revolution," as one of the "people of three categories," and expelled him from the party and dismissed him from his post as section chief. Meanwhile, it relieved a deputy institute head and a deputy department head of their posts.

The announcement of the handling of these cases was a great shock to the ministry offices. Some people who were being examined immediately confessed their problems one after another. Meanwhile, some comrades whose cases were not very serious also made an obvious change in their attitude. All this helped to isolate further those who were major targets for examination.

At present party rectification in the Ministry of Coal Industry has entered the stage of investigating and dealing with cases of severe bureaucratic work style and cases of seeking private gains by taking advantage of one's power.

Commentator's Article

HK040817 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "In Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution,' It Is Imperative To Negate the 'One Faction Is Correct' Theory"]

[Text] The Ministry of Coal Industry has conducted in-depth education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" by linking it to the problem of negating the "one faction is correct" theory.

During the 10 years of turmoil, in order to scramble for the "laurel" or "being correct," the organizations of two factions accused each other of "standing on the wrong side," and of making mistakes, and they went so far as to wage bloody struggles by force or coercion. In the fierce and sharp factional struggle, one faction got the upper hand and wielded power, thus claiming that "it is correct."

Of the two factions, is there really a faction "that is correct"? No, absolutely not. Both of them were the outcome of the "Cultural Revolution" and their activities were all undertaken in line with the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." For this reason, the two factions are both wrong and neither is right.

However, influenced by the theory of "one faction is correct," some comrades still think that they made no errors in the "Cultural Revolution." Instead they claim "credit" for themselves. Stuck with such a wrong idea, how can they thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution?" Therefore, in order to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," we should thoroughly negate the "one faction is correct" theory and completely wipe out the wrong idea that the "Cultural Revolution" is wrong, but that it still has some "correct" and "positive" aspects.

With the influence of the "one faction is correct" theory, some local authorities draw a line according to factions on problems of promoting cadres and admitting new party members; they even show factionalism when handling problems of redressing wrongs suffered by those who were unjustly, falsely, and wrongly charged and when ferreting out the "people of three categories."

Without negating the "one faction is correct" theory, the baneful influences of "leftist" errors cannot be completely wiped out, the aftereffects of the "Cultural Revolution" cannot be cured at an early date, the rift in the ranks of cadres and among the masses cannot be healed, and the party's policies cannot be carried out well.

The "one faction is correct" theory not only appears in the Ministry of Coal Industry but also exists in varying degrees in many places and units. Therefore, there are two different attitudes toward the problem. One is like the party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry, which does not evade the problem but boldly resolves it properly. The other is like those who sidestep the crucial question, or make unprincipled accommodations and shrink back for fear of arousing the dissatisfaction and resentment of some comrades. As a result, these people render negation of the "Cultural Revolution" only as lip service and dare not link the problem with their units and themselves.

The experiences of the Ministry of Coal Industry prove that in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," it is imperative to negate the "one faction is correct" theory. As long as we take a firm attitude and adopt appropriate measures, this problem which some people regard as being tough can actually be solved, and it is not difficult to solve.

GUANGMING RIBAO EXPLORES CRIMES OF GRAFT

HK031519 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Hu Shiyou: "Severely Punish Crimes of Graft"]

[Text] Since we began to deal heavy blows at economic crime in 1982, serious economic criminals have been severely punished. However, we still cannot say that we have solved the problem of striking hard blows at ordinary economic criminals, especially at those who have committed crimes of graft. Many grafters are continuously and brazenly committing crimes even to this day. From January to May of this year, the number of grafters in a certain locality, whose cases have been placed on file for investigation by procuratorates at various levels, reached 169 (including a handful of people who accepted bribes) which was an increase of more than 100 percent over the same period of 1983. Of these criminals, 142 began or continued their criminal activities after the nationwide activity of cracking down on economic crimes began in 1982 (comprising 84 percent of the criminals whose cases have been placed on file).

What are the reasons for the rampant increase in graft after the activity of cracking down on economic crimes? One of the reasons is surely that some people have been influenced by corrosive bourgeois ideas. Like all other economic crimes, the crime of graft will continue to exist for rather a long time to come. The protracted nature and complexity of the struggle against the crime are unavoidable. On the other hand, we must not fail to see that there still exist the problems of being softhearted and slack in our struggle against graft.

At present, except for some "untouched corners" and "untouched areas," the slackness in our struggle against economic crimes, especially against graft, is shown mainly in the following two aspects: 1) The sum of money taken by a grafter in order to constitute the crime of graft was set too high, resulting in the release of a number of grafters. 2) In judicial practice, the old concept about graft, which began to be used during the initial post-liberation period, has continuously been used, resulting in the lenient treatment and release of some criminals whose cases should have been determined to be larceny and swindle rather than graft.

According to China's original criminal law, graft should be more severely punished than larceny. 1) The criminal law sets no bottom limit for the amount of money or property taken by grafters in order to constitute the crime of graft (of course, there should be a certain amount of money or property taken by the grafters), but there is one, "a relatively large amount," for larceny. 2) The beginning punishment for graft is "detention," one grade higher than that for larceny, "surveillance." 3) The maximum penalty for graft is the death sentence, but that for larceny is "life imprisonment." (The maximum penalty for larceny was later changed to the death sentence in the "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Have Seriously Sabotaged Our Economy," adopted by the NPC Standing Committee in 1982.) All of this shows that the criminal law punishes more severely graft than larceny. Objectively, as graft is a crime of both extortion of property and dereliction of duty, it brings greater harm to the state and society. To crack down on graft is of great practical and far-reaching historical significance for maintaining the normal functions of the state organs, the enterprises and institutions, and various units of mass organizations, in order to achieve a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style and social atmosphere and to ensure a smooth development of our socialist economy and the four modernizations drive.

However, in our judicial practice in recent years, grafters have been giving surprisingly lenient treatment over those who have committed larceny, both in the severity and imposition of penalties. The following are some facts in this regard.

When placing a case on file for investigation and prosecution, as is required, the amount of money or property grafted, constituting the crime, should be 10 to 20 times or more higher than that for larceny.

The base amount of money or property grafted meriting punishment for graft has usually been 5 to 10 times higher than that meriting punishment for larceny.

The prison sentences for grafters have been 10 times shorter than those for the larcenists who took the same amount of money or property. For example, in a certain locality, although the crimes committed by nearly half of the 126 grafters and bribe-takers sentenced last year involved more than 5,000 yuan, only 5 were sentenced to imprisonment for more than 11 years. Four others, whose cases all involved a sum of more than 10,000 yuan, were just sentenced to only 1 or 2 years' imprisonment.

Many units and masses of people have a lot of complaints about the slackness in struggling against the crime of graft. They have said that it has not been easy for them to catch the grafters. However, judicial organs have refused to accept the cases because they have not been serious enough to be placed on file. Even of those that have been placed on file, quite a few have been returned to their original units, exempted from prosecution by the procuratorates, or exempted from punishment and detention by the courts. In addition, the execution of some set sentences have been suspended. (Note: According to investigation, such cases comprise about 70 percent of the total on file.) Does not this mean that the loss of state property is unimportant? As a result, some units can only turn a blind eye to the crime of graft. Are these sharp criticisms from the masses and relevant units not worthy of consideration by the organs and leaders in charge of determining and carrying out policies and laws? As far as I know, many cadres of the public security organs, the procuratorates, and the courts also have many complaints about this problem.

An important measure for severely punishing grafters is to reduce the limit constituting the crime of graft. This limit should not be set too high, otherwise only larcenists will be punished while the grafters whose cases involve no more than 500 to 1,000 or 2,000 yuan will remain unpunished. Thus, it will be difficult to stop the rampant crime of graft.

TIAN JIYUN: FOOD INDUSTRY FACES NEW CHALLENGE

OWO40620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national conference of food industry, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun pointed out today that the nation's food industry is facing a new situation and a new challenge, and that we must fully understand this situation and accept the new challenge. While acclaiming the development of the food industry following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Tian Jiyun also pointed out that the food industry situation today is still highly unadaptable to economic development in general, and to agricultural development in particular, and to the constant improvement of the people's living standards and the needs of foreign trade. He demanded that efforts be exerted to boost the food industry and change the current situation.

Tian Jiyun elaborated, from three different angles, the importance and urgency of developing the food industry: First, while a reliable material groundwork for the food industry has been built, thanks to the great progress achieved in agricultural production, this progress has also presented higher demands on the food industry. He said: The problem of "being not fully fed" is a bygone problem in the whole country. Nowadays the peasants have difficulty in selling their food grain and oil-bearing crops, and the state has the problem of not having enough space for storing these products. It is the urgent demand of the peasants as well as the food department that the food industry be developed so that their agricultural products can be processed and sold as quickly as possible.

On the other hand, we must also realize that the nation's food supply is still low, and since what appears to be an oversupply of food grain will only be a temporary phenomenon, we should by no means adopt the policy of restricting food grain production. While we must actively take steps to improve the management of food grain, we must also strive to develop our food industry and explore new ways of utilizing food grain. He said: The current situation shows that agricultural development will be restricted unless great efforts are exerted to develop the food and feed industry. Leading authorities at all levels must give this matter ample attention.

Second, the food industry must be developed as quickly as possible as the living standards of the people in cities and rural areas keep on improving.

Third, the food industry must exert great efforts to develop all forms of food processing and multipurpose use of food resources in order to achieve better economic results in utilizing these resources. China has rich food resources, but because of a backward food industry, most places are unable to carry out multipurpose use of these resources, thus causing great losses. This situation can be changed, and much more wealth can be created if our food resources are processed and utilized in many ways.

Comrade Tian Jiyun added that developing the food industry is also essential for withdrawing more currency from circulation, achieving a balance between commodity supply and purchasing power, expanding exports, bringing in more revenue and foreign exchange for the state, and expanding employment.

HU QIAOMU STRESSES IMPROVING WORKER QUALITY

HK050257 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Beginning on 24 August, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member Hu Qiaomu carried out 4 days of investigation and study in Tangshan. During his stay, Comrade Hu Qiaomu listened to reports given by responsible persons of the city CPC Committee and government on urban and rural economic reforms and on the work of the city CYL committee.

He visited the Tangshan chinaware company, the chinaware research center, the No 5 chinaware plant, and Douhe power plant to make on-the-spot inspections. He visited residents who have moved into new housing, the (Changhungdao) kindergarten, and also saw preserved traces of the earthquake. In the course of listening to reports, Comrade Hu Qiaomu stressed: It is essential to seriously do a good job in running vocational senior secondary schools, so as to help raise universally the political, cultural, and technical qualities of the working class in a planned way.

He said: Labor productivity in our factories is low, product quality is poor, and enterprise management is not good enough. There are various reasons for this. One main reason is that in general the workers have not had the essential regular training. To improve the quality of the workers, we must demand that the whole body of workers have at least a senior secondary school educational standard. In accordance with the situation in different trades and sectors, we should formulate plans for varying numbers of years and strictly implement them. If the workers cannot reach this standard when the time comes, then they cannot become workers. How can we talk about achieving modernization without summoning up this elementary resolve? Hence, this must be included in economic development plans. Education departments alone cannot do the work: managers and directors must also undergo such specialized technical and management training and become experts; otherwise they cannot lead their enterprises well.

After inspecting one enterprise Comrade Hu Qiaomu pointed out: The city and all large and medium enterprises must set up science and technology information organs and do a good job in developing new products, technology, resources, and energy sources. The city should also set up an applied mathematics center focusing on operational research to help an enterprise, undertaking, or management unit to product more with less input.

YANG DEZHI, OTHERS ATTEND BEIJING CONCERT

OW050012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Seypidin, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; and Kang Keqing and Xiao Hua, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the "Voice of the Explorers" concert by a performing troupe from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities this evening.

During the concert, the performers described Ningxia's landscape and the courage displayed by people of all nationalities in Ningxia in developing and building Ningxia, through the choral suite "Spring in the Frontier Areas," as well as with male or female solos, male and female duets, and flute and guitar solos. The Ningxia folk songs, such as "Ice" and "Happy and Gay," were warmly applauded by the audience. During the intermission, Hei Boli, governor of the Ningxia Hui Regional Government, introduced several key performers to the leading comrades. Comrade Yang Dezhi praised the fine performance, saying that the show had ethnic and regional characteristics.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION MEMBER VISITS NINGXIA

HK041407 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Chen Lie: "Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee Member Wang Shoudao Talks With Regional Leaders on Exploiting Local Resources and Opening Up to the World on a Visit to the Region"]

[Text] After a 7-day inspection tour of our region, Wang Shoudao, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission, held a cordial talk with the leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, the regional government, and the regional CPPCC on the afternoon of 21 August.

Comrade Wang Shoudao said: Ningxia is a good place and abounds in resources -- resources across the spectrum, well known at home and abroad. There is great promise for its development. Ningxia has also performed relatively well in carrying out the party's line and general and specific policies. It has achieved much in its work. As long as it continues its efforts, the objective of the struggle for "Ningxia to turn around first" can surely be attained. To accelerate the pace of modernization, it should further handle well the following tasks in the days ahead: 1) Strive to open up resources and fully utilize the water of the Huang He for the good of the people. Ningxia has an inexhaustible source of Huang He water. With water, we can build electric power plants as well as irrigation facilities to enlarge the cultivated areas. We can develop fishery, grow grass and trees, develop animal husbandry, and do many things beneficial to the people. In building electric power plants, it is not entirely necessary to rely on state investment. Like other provinces, we can resort to the method of raising money and encourage and rely upon the masses to build such enterprises themselves. 2) Adhere to the open-door policy and take full advantage of the connections of the masses of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese with their relatives abroad in order to energetically bring in foreign capital and technology and talent and to obtain new data or information. Meanwhile, we should strengthen cooperation and exchange with other provinces and regions. Only in this way can Ningxia solve such problems as a relatively weak industrial base, a relatively serious shortage of capital, technology, and talent, a failure to keep adequately informed, and so forth. Only in this way can it fully tap and exploit its rich resources, enabling the modernization drive to score still greater success.

Comrade Wang Shoudao reached our region on 13 August. During his stay in Ningxia, the 79-year-old comrade, besides listening to reports by Li Xuezhi, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, on conditions in party rectification, national unity, economic and cultural construction, reform, and so forth and viewing such films as "Ningxia, My Hometown," "Lush Southern-Style Fields North of the Great Wall," "Feelings for the Hometown," and so forth, successively went deep into the midst of 16 enterprises and units and specialized households to make an inspection. He also toured the Chengtiansi and Haibao towers, scenic spots of historical significance. On a visit to the Nanguan mosque in Yingchuan, after listening to what an imam of the mosque said about a bathhouse having already been built by the mosque and opened to the Hui and Han people and a Muslim hotel being planned for construction, Comrade Wang Shoudao said: This is a good way for a mosque to support itself. The departments concerned should welcome and support this. In addition, the mosque may also effect certain reforms involving how to make things easy for Hui nationality women to enter the mosque for religious services, how to give foreign guests every convenience when they visit the mosque, and so forth. It should realize the aim of treating men and women on equal terms and attracting still more visitors.

When Wang Shoudao visited the home of Ma Dengke, a specialized householder in milk cows of Qicun, Dongta Village, Wuzhong City, the latter said that he began raising cattle in 1980. At first he started with a young cow bought for 17 yuan. Now he has five cows, three large and two small, with an annual income of 6,000 or 7,000 yuan from milk output. Comrade Wang Shoudao said happily: This is very good. This shows that to get rich, one need not begin with much capital. Just hard work will do. He encouraged Ma Dengke saying: Keep at it. I hope you will become still more prosperous. Meanwhile, you should pass on your cattle-raising skill to others and help peasants to get rich as quickly as possible. Ma Dengke said: Well, I am now doing just that. Comrade Wang Shoudao nodded approval.

On 22 August Comrade Wang Shoudao left Yingchuan by train for Beijing. Among the leading comrades of the autonomous regional party and government organizations seeing him off at the railroad station were Li Xuezhi, Xue Hongfu, Ma Qingnian, Hao Tingzao, Jiang Guangong, Liu Guofan, and others.

VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES GUANGDONG NUCLEAR PLANT

HK030827 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0712 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Report by Li Jian: "Peng Shilu on Guangdong Nuclear Power Station" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shenzhen, 31 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At the end of nearly a year's talks, the Guangdong Nuclear Power Plant Company Limited to be run with Guangdong and Hong Kong capital will be founded in October this year. This latest progress in establishing the Guangdong nuclear power plant has been revealed by Peng Shilu, vice minister of water conservancy and power.

Peng Shilu said: To ensure that China's first large nuclear power plant project proceeds smoothly, the state has decided to adopt some special policies concerning the project. The main points of these policies are: The nuclear power joint company and its power plant will enjoy all the benefits applying in the special zone; and contractors will be invited to tender for the project design, construction work, and material supply. Of the \$3 billion worth of total investment, \$300 million will be provided by the Guangdong side, \$100 million by the Hong Kong side, and the rest will be raised by the Bank of China. The preliminary design, cost estimate, budget, and annual plan of the nuclear power plant project are subject to direct examination and approval by the nuclear power project leading group under the State Council.

On the construction site of the nuclear power plant our reporter witnessed the preliminary phase of the project under intensive construction. After continuous excavation for 4 whole months, the 67-meter high Maling hill has been reduced to 19 meters. It is estimated that the project of removing the hill and reclaiming land from the sea will be completed 2 months ahead of schedule. The 28-kilometer highway linking Beizaijiao with the Daya Bay power plant has been completed. The carrier telecommunications equipment installed for the Dakeng transformer substation and for the 35-kilovolt power transmission network will be put to use in mid-September. And the retention wall [fang shui wei mu 7089 3055 1602 1612] project jointly undertaken by a French ground treatment company and the Jilin metallurgical and mining project company will begin on 1 November...

The work of calling for tenders and the evaluation of tenders for three major contracts, namely, the overall project design and consultative services for the nuclear power plant and the construction of nuclear island [he dao 2702 1497] and the conventional island [chang gui dao 1603 6016 1497], was begun earlier this year and is now completed. Representatives of the French electric power company, Framatome, and the British General Electric Company have arrived in Shenzhen and have begun official negotiations over the three contracts with the two parties in the joint project. It is expected that the contracts will be signed in late September or early October.

REN ZHONGYI ASSESSES GUANGDONG OPEN-DOOR POLICY

HK010557 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Issue No 17 of HONGQI reprints the text of an article by Comrade Ren Zhongyi entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Actively Carry Out Reforms, and Open Up to the World Still More."

The article says: It is now 5 years since Guangdong Province instituted special policies and flexible measures and launched the special economic zones. The practice of these 5 years has proven that the central authorities' policy decision was correct, and that the experiment has been a success.

The article points out: Leading central comrades came to inspect Guangdong at the beginning of this year. After inspecting the special economic zones, Comrade Deng Xiaoping affirmatively pointed out: The development and experiences of Shenzhen prove that our policy of setting up special economic zones is correct. Not long after that, he made important remarks on opening up to the world and on work in the special zones. Later the Central Committee and State Council held a forum on a number of coastal cities, which presented views on implementing these remarks, and decided to open up more to the world 14 coastal port cities.

Guangdong has more open-door cities than any other coastal province. We must mobilize the cadres and masses of the province to resolutely implement this decision of the central authorities.

The article says: In order to successfully implement the central authorities' principle on carrying out reforms and opening up to the world, we must further emancipate our minds, seriously study the central documents and instructions, persist in seeking truth from facts, and be bold in proceeding from reality and creatively implementing the existing regulations.

On Guangdong's economic development, the article points out: We must speed up our pace in three respects: 1) in importing foreign investment and technology and attracting talent; 2) in carrying out reforms; 3) in infrastructural construction such as energy and communications.

The article stresses in conclusion: To get a good grasp of the two major matters of opening up to the world and carrying out reforms, it is essential to tangibly strengthen and improve party leadership. At present the party committees at all levels throughout the province must get a good grasp of the following matters:

1. Grasp the work of unifying people's understanding, and bring everyone's thinking into line with the central authorities' policy decision on opening up to the world and carrying out reforms.
2. Grasp the building of the leadership groups. We must speed up the process of making the leadership groups at all levels more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent.
3. Grasp all-round planning.
4. Grasp the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

KANG SHIEN INSPECTS OIL REFINERIES IN LIAONING

SK040653 Shengyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Accompanied by Governor Quan Shuren and leading comrades of the Fushun City CPC Committee, State Councillor Kang Shien inspected the Fushun General Petroleum Company on 1 and 2 September and called on petroleum refineries to do a good job in tapping potential and technical transformation and, in coordination with local industry, to make a success of three-level processing and comprehensive utilization of crude oil.

During his stay in Fushun, Kang Shien inspected the Fushun petroleum refineries Nos 3, 1, and 2. He praised the refineries for their achievements in technical transformation. On 2 September he called a forum of leading comrades of the plants subordinate to the Fushun General Petroleum Company. Kang Shien said: All three oil refineries in Fushun are old. They should give full play to the role of old enterprises through continuous technical renovation and transformation.

Now, Fushun can process 7.8 million tons of crude oil a year. [Words indistinct] it should broaden its horizon and be bold in refining crude oil at a negotiated price. Its crude oil refining capacity should be increased to 10 million tons. It should (?gain strength) through processing crude oil at a negotiated price.

Also attending the forum were Quan Shuren, provincial governor; (Zhang Qi), secretary; (Li Shengfu), deputy secretary of the Fushun City CPC Committee, and (Guo Taiquan), mayor of Fushun City.

AUDIT ADMINISTRATION FINDS ERRORS, VIOLATIONS

HK010402 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Sep 84 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] China's new audit administration has discovered errors and violations of law amounting to 720 million yuan (about \$300 million) since it was set up last September, it was revealed yesterday. Yu Mingtao, the administration's auditor-general, told CHINA DAILY that of this total, 194 million yuan should have been paid to the State treasury. He said the office has checked the revenue and expenditure of 4,035 enterprises throughout the country, discovering numerous serious violations of financial and economic laws. The office was set up to improve supervision and control of the economy and to speed up the four modernizations.

Yu said: "Generally in China, economic performance is poor, financial control is weak and financial and economic discipline is lax." In some units, the problem is particularly severe, he said. "As the national economy is advancing rapidly, we will increase our supervision of it," added Yu.

He reported that the administration had examined procedures of State enterprises and institutions across the country, saving as much as 351 million yuan (about \$170 million) by reducing production costs and waste. "China Audit Administration has also helped curb bureaucratic practices and the practices of using one's position for personal gains," Yu said.

By the end of last June, China Audit Administration had established throughout the country 2,733 auditing bureaus above the county level, about 90 per cent of the planned total. They have a staff of 16,500. Their work covers government departments, State-owned enterprises and institutions at all levels. "Auditing is a new job for us and we are still feeling our way. In the meantime, we are drawing on the experience of other countries," Yu Mingtao said.

The auditor general leaves tomorrow on a one-month visit to Spain and France. In Spain, he will attend as an observer the seminars, focusing on European accounting and judicial work. "During our visit, we will study how other auditing administrations carry out their tasks," Yu said. He will also discuss with his counterparts the use of auditing to ensure economic success of enterprises and how to modernize auditing procedures.

Yu is confident that his forthcoming trip will be fruitful and that progress will be made in furthering co-operation between China and other countries in the field of auditing. The administration now has ties with more than a dozen countries, including Austria, Spain, Canada, Australia, the United States, Japan, the Philippines, Sweden, India, and Malaysia.

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS MORE ATTORNEYS NEEDED

OW012146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) — China has 254,000 judicial workers at present, and judicial organs at different levels have been set up throughout the country, except for a few remote areas. This was stated by Zou Yu, minister of justice, at a national meeting on judicial work held here from August 15 to 28.

He said that there are 36 law institutes, colleges and departments in China and there are 14 times as many students as there were before 1979. Zou said that 23 schools for training judicial workers at the provincial level have been set up and have trained 160,000 people in the past five years. China has now about 14,000 full- and part-time lawyers and 6,800 notaries, he added.

But he recommended that still more lawyers and other judicial workers be trained to meet the country's increasingly pressing needs.

During the one-week meeting, participants summed up the development of judicial work over the past few years. The People's Courts at various levels have handled 85,000 economic criminal cases, three million civil cases, and 89,000 economic disputes involving 2,960 million yuan. There are 29,000 judicial assistants and 5.5 million people's mediators throughout the country. They resolve about eight million civil disputes per year. The meeting also called for improvement in the work of reforming and educating criminals, to turn them into useful citizens through labor.

Meeting Ends 28 Aug

OW012350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 28 Aug 84

[By reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- It was pointed out at the national judicial conference, which was concluded in Beijing today, that in striking at criminal offenses, judicial organs at all levels must fully utilize their functions, earnestly carry out all measures of comprehensive control, and make new contributions to consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, achieving a lasting order in the country, and expediting socialist modernization.

During the meetings, which began on 15 August, over 200 comrades coming from the judicial departments (bureaus) and grassroot judicial organs of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions discussed their operations for striking at criminal offenses and reform of judicial work. Liu Fuzhi, secretary general of the Central Commission of Politics and Law, addressed the conference. Zou Yu, minister of justice, made a report entitled: "Keep Up With the New Situation, Explore a New Path, and Open a New Situation for Judicial Work."

The meeting urged all judicial organs to work in coordination with other departments concerned, continue to make full use of all media to publicize the principles, policies and laws of striking at criminal offenses and the accomplishments of the struggle; and encourage the masses to wage resolute struggles against criminal elements. It said that lawyers must play an active role in defending criminal cases, and that judicial organs must take resolute actions in correcting any illegal acts of attacking and persecuting lawyers, or obstructing them from performing their duties, and investigate and affix the responsibility for those serious cases..

The meeting pointed out: The system of reforming or reeducating criminals through labor must be reformed so that the operation and economic results of reforming and redeeming the criminal offenders can be improved, and so that the reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor institutions will be run as special schools of reforming people. Provincial and prefectural judicial organs must use typical examples to help criminals and other personnel sentenced to reform through labor understand the policy of "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to," so as to divide and demoralize the criminals, help them understand their crimes and turn them into new people.

The meeting urged all localities to regard legal education and the training of judicial workers as basic measures for improving the socialist legal system and basic requirements of administering economic work with legal means. It added: It is necessary to speed up the establishment of a rationally distributed and proportionally coordinated legal education and training program with various branches of learning and specializations to keep up with the needs of the situation; display the spirit of carrying out audacious reform to institute professional lawyers, part-time lawyers, specially invited lawyers, notary personnel and notary services; work out a plan of training legal advisers for enterprises so that all large and medium-size enterprises will have their legal advisory service within 3 to 5 years; and mediators must uphold the policy of "combining mediation and prevention, with emphasis given to prevention," and they must exert efforts to achieve greater efficiency in mediating all civil disputes.

The meeting stressed: Propagation of the legal system must be regularized, institutionalized and systemized, and information used for publicity work must be accurate, popular, lively and healthy. In a planned and systemic manner, the broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals, students and army men should be helped to understand the basic laws, such as the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure, the Law of Civil Procedure, the Marriage Law and Regulations Regarding Punishment for Disturbing Urban Order as well as other common legal knowledge closely related to the people's work and livelihood. Efforts should be exerted so that, by the year 1990, common legal knowledge will have been popularized among the people, and cadres and masses will have been educated to work according to law.

ZHANG JINGFU HAILS CHINA INVESTMENT CORPORATION

OWQ50516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 2 Sep 84

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yushu and XINHUA reporter Guo Junzheng]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, yesterday vigorously hailed the China International Trust and Investment Corporation for its spirit of taking the lead in conducting explorations and boldly creating the new. He warmly praised this corporation for performing many good deeds for the development of the four modernizations program. Zhang Jingfu made his remarks at a forum held by this corporation.

Comrade Rong Yiren was held responsible for making arrangements and setting up this China International Trust and Investment Corporation in October 1979 according to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opinion. In the past 5 years, this corporation has opened a new path to develop China's economy with foreign investments, thus winning wide acclaim at home and abroad.

Zhang Jingfu said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently wrote an inscription for the China International Trust and Investment Corporation: "Boldly Create the New, Make Even Greater Contributions." This inscription constitutes a great inscription and encouragement to our work. Boldness means courageousness. We must boldly assume risks. Only by acting boldly can we create the new and make even greater contributions. The leadership departments of the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission, and the various departments of finance, banking, and foreign trade should also earnestly study the guideline established by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription and strive to create conditions. They should rouse their courage and make even greater contributions.

Zhang Jingfu said: The scope of business operations of the International Trust and Investment Corporation in various localities should be determined by the local party and government leading organs according to the guidelines set by the central authorities and the actual conditions in one's own locality while summing up the experiences of neighboring localities. We must also pay attention to the experiences of former industrialists and businessmen in order to raise our management level.

BANK OF CHINA TO SETTLE FOREIGN BANK DEBTS

OW011730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The State Administration of Exchange Control and the Bank of China have been authorized to settle payments of outstanding foreign currency debts for foreign and Overseas Chinese banks in China, according to a joint announcement by the two organizations.

Creditors are required to produce vouchers and go through registration procedures with the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China. The period of registration and settlement starts from September 1, 1984 and ends August 31, 1985.

According to a spokesman of the State Administration of Exchange Control, the foreign and Overseas Chinese banks referred to include all such banks' operating branches in China as well as those already in liquidation or undergoing liquidation.

The range of payment covers all foreign currency debts incurred by the above-mentioned banks before China's liberation in 1949 or during the early post-liberation period, such as foreign currency deposits (fixed or current), remittances, collections receivable for customers, unused margin under the item of import credit and other liabilities to customers. The spokesman said that the Bank of China has completed the settlement of repayments of U.S. dollar assets unblocked by the U.S. Government which have been recovered by the bank from the United States and other countries or the territories of Hong Kong and Macao.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON DEVELOPMENT OF PATENT LAW

HK311200 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Jiang Shuzhou: "What Preparations Are Needed Prior to the Enforcement of the Patent Laws?"]

[Text] The birth of the patent law indicates that the patent system has been established in our country and there is a legal basis for this system. However, why is it that the enforcement of the patent law has to be held until 1 April next year? The reason is that much preparatory work has to be done prior to enforcement:

1. It is necessary to formulate, on the basis of the patent law, some essential rules, such as the detailed regulations on the enforcement of the patent law, points for attention in applying for patent rights, directions for investigation, and regulations governing the work of patent agencies. It is necessary to explicitly lay down, on the basis of the principles and provisions of the patent law, the stipulations regarding the specific problems met in the enforcement of the patent law, such as the criterion for rewards to be given to the inventors and designers, the amount of fees to be paid in applying for patent rights and in completing other formalities, and so forth.

2. It is necessary to set up executive and judicial organs and administrative offices in connection with the patent law. The executive organs include the Patent Bureau, sub-bureaus and agencies.

The People's Court should set up a department specially for handling disputes and lawsuits concerning patent rights. Relevant administrative offices will also be set up in various localities. A large number of investigators, lawyers and administrative personnel in connection with the patent law will be trained.

3. It is necessary to set up a nationwide service network regarding patent agencies and literature. When an inventor or a unit where the inventor works applies for a patent, the things which should first be considered are whether the invention is the first of its kind in the world, whether the invention has fulfilled the requirements for patent rights, how the expository notes on the invention, the application for patent rights, and other relevant documents should be written, how the applications should be filed, who should be appointed as agents, and so forth. These questions need to be resolved with the assistance of the relevant consultant agencies.

In addition, there are questions about spreading knowledge of patent law and about coordinating between patent laws and other rules and regulations, such as the linkup of the patent law with the regulations governing rewards for scientific and technological inventions, the regulations governing scientific and technological securities, the export and import management system, and so forth.

In the past few years, while drafting the patent law, our country has done much work in setting up the patent rights system and, in particular, a great deal of preparatory work prior to enforcing the patent law. The task is arduous and time is pressing. Continued efforts of the relevant quarters concerned in the entire country are needed to usher in formal enforcement of the patent law next year.

JOINT CIRCULAR APPROVES LOCAL PATENT OFFICES

OWO31413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- To cope with the needs of implementing the patent law, the State Economic Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, and the China Patent Bureau recently issued a joint "circular concerning the establishment of a patent office in the country," calling on all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to set up a patent administrative department. Provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities with a heavier workload in patents may set up a patent administrative bureau. All industry ministries and bureaus, special economic zones, and cities opened to the outside may also set up a patent administrative department.

The "circular" stipulates the responsibilities of local patent administrative departments and bureaus as follows: formulating programs and plans for patent work in each locality or department; organizing, coordinating, and giving administrative guidance on patent work; handling disputes involving patents; supervising patent work concerning trade licenses and technological imports; organizing publicity and training cadres in patent work; and exercising leadership over patent service organizations in each locality or department.

The "circular" also calls for establishing and improving patent service organizations. All provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and industrial departments may establish different kinds of patent service organizations, according to their actual needs, to mainly take care of patent documentation, work as an agent for a patent, conduct technical development, and offer information concerning a patent.

NATIONAL FORESTRY CONFERENCE URGES FASTER REFORM

OW021748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Yantai, September 2 (XINHUA) -- China is taking steps to encourage faster progress in the reform of the management of forest farms. A national conference ending here Sunday urged whatever experiments in this direction provided they were beneficial to the protection and development of forests. The ultimate goal of the reform was faster growth of forestry and greater wealth for the people, said the conference. Emphasis of the present reform was further relaxation of policies governing forestry and provision of greater decision-making powers for those managing mountain forests, it said.

In an address to the conference, Liu Kun, vice-minister of forestry, outlined the following points aimed at accelerating the pace of the present reform:

- Collectively-owned timber forests could be contracted to individual households or to new economic complexes, with products and income shared by the contracting parties;
- Collective forest farms, originally managed by communes and production brigades, must operate as economic entities. Leading bodies must be elected by the masses and democratic management practised. Such farms must be independent of local governments;
- State forest farms would be managed by prefectures or counties and given more decision-making powers. Smaller state forest farms could be contracted to staff members or peasants in the neighborhood;
- Timber not purchased by the state could be sold through a variety of channels at flexible prices.

Liu Kun said that the reform must be carried out actively, but with caution. He urged special efforts to strengthen protection of forests and check indiscriminate felling of trees. He said the relaxation of forestry policies was aimed at mobilizing the people to accelerate afforestation and enabling people in forestry regions to receive greater benefits. This by no means signified a relaxation in the management of forests, Liu said. Otherwise it might encourage wanton felling and bring harm to the people's long-term interests, he added.

ZIJINSHAN OBSERVATORY MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

OW021211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Nanjing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- China's largest observatory -- the Zijinshan (Purple Mountain) observatory in the east China city of Nanjing -- is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a brilliant record of astronomical achievements. Members of the observatory have discovered several hundred planetoids, 63 of which have been identified and numbered by the international astronomical union.

Other similar contributions include the discovery of 30 new variable stars, 10 flare stars and 3 comets, data on the ring of Uranus, some 1,000 negatives showing the solar spectrum, records of solar radio observation for 16 successive years, materials about solar flare obtained during 23 years of observation, and data on rare solar phenomena. With the collaboration of other institutions, the Purple Mountain observatory has collected data on some 100 man-made earth satellites and taken 4,000 photographs of them.

The observatory has compiled and published navigation and aviation astronomical calendars which have been well received in China and abroad. The 700 scientific papers and works published by astronomers at Zijinshan have produced great impact nationally and internationally.

In recent years, the observatory has been working on two new fields — space astronomy and radio astronomy. It is developing a radio telescope with a diameter of 13.7 meters and a minimum wavelength of 2.6 mm. A new observation station is under construction on the Qinghai Plateau. Three of the five space probes developed by Zijinshan have passed the tests.

Information provided by the observatory has been instrumental in many cases to the success of meteorological, hydrographical and earthquake predictions and launching of earth satellites and missiles. Since 1978, 63 items of its scientific research have been awarded national or provincial prizes.

In international cooperation, the observatory has since 1976 received and exchanged views with astronomers from a dozen countries including Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Federal Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States. It has also sent its members abroad for advanced studies.

The observatory also takes an active part in international astronomical joint observation. It took part in the international joint observation of the rotation of the earth last year and is scheduled to participate in the 1985-1986 international joint observation of the return of Halley's Comet. A symposium is being held to mark anniversary, and 200 papers will be read during the week-long symposium.

Among those attending the meeting are Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Chinese Association of Science and Technology, and Zhou Guangzhao, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In their addresses to the meeting, both hailed the observatory's contributions to the development of astronomy, the national economy and the building of national defences in China.

Dr Zhang Yuzhe, 82, who served as director of the observatory for 40 years and is now its honorary director, traced its growth at the meeting. Professor Zhang was the first Chinese to discover a planetoid while studying in the United States in 1928, and he named it "Zhonghua (China)".

The observatory, built in 1934 on the picturesque Purple Mountain in Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province, was severely damaged during the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945), and its work was at a standstill on the eve of the founding of New China in 1949.

Now the observatory has become one of the most comprehensive and well-equipped research institutes in China with 11 laboratories, including those on astrophysics and celestial mechanics. Its staff has grown from 10 at the time of 1949 to 400 at present.

RENMIN RIBAO QUOTES PUBLICATIONS STATISTICS

HK041212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column] "Publishing Work Is Unprecedentedly Flourishing" -- compiled with data of the State Statistical Bureau]

[Text] Over the past 5 years China's publishing work has developed rapidly. In 1983 the country had 292 publishing houses (of this, 132 were at the central level), an increase of 175 over 1978 (when only 73 were at the central level).

In 1983 there were 35,700 publications in China, a rise of 140 percent over 1978. The total volume published amounted to 22.96 billion printed pages, 70.6 percent more than in 1978. Textbooks rose by 25.6 percent, other books by 132.2 percent, and picture books by 40.1 percent. Best sellers were books of philosophy, social science, culture, education, and juvenile books. In 1983 the average rate of books (the volume published) for every individual in the country was 5.7 books, a growth of 1.8 books over 1978. Nevertheless, the total volume and quality of published books still cannot meet the needs of the reading public. In 1983 there were 3,415 different magazines, a jump of 270 percent over 1978, and the total volume published amounted to 5.25 billion printed sheets, an increase of 130 percent over 1978. The average rate of magazines for every individual in the country in 1983 increased to 173 from 79 in 1978.

In 1983 the country's provinces published more than 340 different newspapers, a rise of 283 over 1978, or 5 times as many as in 1978. Meanwhile, there were 82 different general newspapers (10 at the central level and 72 at the local level). The circulation for every issue of a newspaper at the provincial level was 96.113 million on average, an increase of 58.578 million over 1978, or a rise of 160 percent. The total volume published amounted to 14.27 billion printed sheets, a jump of 37.3 percent over 1978.

MORE EVENING PAPERS TO BEGIN PUBLICATION

OW020111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0247 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- China now has 17 evening newspapers with a combined circulation of 6.44 million, 1 million more than registered by the end of 1983. WUHAN WANDAO [WUHAN EVENING PAPER] which ceased publication many years ago, is scheduled to resume publication on 1 September.

Hebei's Shijiazhuang, Sichuan's Chongqing and Fujian's Quanzhou are also making preparations for evening paper publication. The data was obtained from the second national exchange-experience meeting on evening paper work which ended on 29 August. It reflected in a way the journalistic prosperity in China.

URUMQI WANBAO inaugurated on New Year's Day this year, has both Han and Uygur language editions, being the first evening paper in China published in a minority language. The said meeting began on 17 August.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG AT ORGANIZATION WORK MEETING

OWO31219 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] According to a report by ANHUI RIBAO, the provincial party committee's organization department recently held a meeting in Hefei attended by directors of organization departments of prefectural and city party committees. The main topic at the meeting was to discuss and study how to further correct the guiding principle in organization work so that it can better serve the party's general task and objective, becoming the guarantee for advance and victory in all fields of work.

Secretary Huang Huang and Deputy Secretary Shi Junjie of the provincial CPC Committee spoke at the opening of the meeting. Comrade Lu Rongjing, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of its organization department, made a summing-up speech at the meeting's close.

The meeting held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, our party has carried out a series of reforms in the cadres' work, abolishing life tenure for cadres, and calling for making the ranks of cadres younger in average age, better educated, more professionally competent, and more revolutionary. In general, the current organization work is some of the best since the country's founding. However, organization work at various levels still cannot meet the new period's needs. Problems exist, especially in efforts to promote young and educated cadres, who have the pioneer spirit. Therefore, to foster the correct guiding principle for organization work so that it can better serve economic construction is an important current task. Through earnest discussion and study, the meeting held that to further solve these problems, efforts must be made in the following four areas: First, it is necessary to continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence. Second, it is necessary to regard the (selection of personnel) for economic construction as an important criterion for evaluating organization work. Third, organization departments should be the forerunners of reform, and ensure its smooth implementation with organization work. Fourth, it is necessary to do a conscientious job in building up organization departments.

At the close of the meeting, the provincial CPC Committee's Organization Department mapped out the tasks for present organization work and made arrangements for bringing younger, better educated, more professionally competent and revolutionary cadres to leading bodies, building up the third echelon, reforming the cadres' management system, implementing the policy on intellectuals, training cadres, and strengthening the party's grassroots organizations.

'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE HAMPERS FUJIAN'S DEVELOPMENT

HK311232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by reporter Zhang Mingqing: "Fujian Quickens Its Steps Opening Up to the World"]

[Text] The influence of "leftist" thinking is the main obstacle to Fujian's introduction of the guideline of "opening up and seeking revitalization" and "special approach and flexibility" and to its acceleration of the pace of provincial economic construction. It is a primary problem that the party must solve. This was discussed in a party rectification inspection based on comparisons by the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee in the first part of August. The provincial CPC Committee decided to take party rectification as an impetus for reform, for the economy, and for three fundamental turns for the better and to turn Fujian into a frontal position with its doors open to the world.

In 1979, the central authorities approved the practice of "special policies and flexible measures" by the provinces of Guangdong and Fujian in their economic activities with foreign countries and called on the two provinces to "move one step ahead and seek economic development as quickly as possible." Due to the [Fujian] Provincial CPC Committee's not being sufficiently emancipated in the mind and lacking unity in its understanding, the centrally vested decisionmaking power has not been exercised to the fullest. In the matter of "opening up and seeking revitalization" and "special approach and flexibility," it cannot be compared with Guangdong or even other provinces. Therefore, in the past few years it has lagged behind neighboring provinces in its pace and scale of economic development and in its economic activities with foreign countries. One cause for the provincial CPC Committee's being not sufficiently emancipated in mind is the failure to weed out "leftist" thinking in an overall manner. Therefore "leftist" tendencies and obstacles have remained in the implementation of economic, "open-door" and various other policies. This, combined with the lack of inspection and supervision concerning work style, has given rise to the situation in which "it is a good idea but it is not easy to carry out; it is a good policy but it is hard to enforce on a solid basis."

To counter existing problems, the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee proposed three points that must be solved in reform: Working out a strategy for provincial economic and social development; focusing attention on reform and the open-door approach as two central links to seek economic development; and strengthening the building of spiritual civilization, the building of democracy and the legal system and the building of the party. The Provincial CPC Committee invited more than several dozen experts and scholars to provide relevant data as required proof. It drew up "a list of strategic ideas for Fujian's economic development before the year 2000." In its economic activities with foreign countries it will unify thinking guided by the guideline of "not tightening but loosening the grip in opening up to the world" and "running the special economic zones in a more effective and better manner" put forth by Comrade Xiaoping. It will use Xiamen, Fuzhou, Quanzhou and other port cities as windows and integrate them with coastal Overseas Chinese villages and river port cities and towns. It will continue to improve the investment environment, carry out the preferential treatment policy on a solid basis, accelerate the process of economic legislation, increase the attraction that the province has for foreign businessmen, bring in foreign capital, technology, management experience and knowledge in equipping and reforming existing enterprises, guide and stimulate the economic development of the heartland of the province, and establish economic and technical cooperation with provinces and cities throughout the country in opening up domestic and international markets.

The provincial CPC Committee decided that the three cities of Fuzhou, Xiamen and Sanming be selected for city reform experiments; that the 55 enterprises and 35 commercial undertakings with their appeal for "loosening the grip" be selected for enterprise reform experiments; and that the three major industries -- tea, sugar-refining and papermaking -- be selected for experiments in reform of the economic management system. Meanwhile, experiments with the reform of the leadership system will be conducted in provincial organs, with the separation of the party, the government and the economy.

HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS JIANGSU RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW311148 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on the afternoon of 26 August to exchange experiences in party rectification of the first and second batch of provincial level units for party rectification and to examine the implementation of Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification Circular No 9.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, and Luo Yunlai, and Comrade Wang Zhifen of the Jiangsu provincial liaison group of the Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification. At the meeting, Comrade Shen Daren listed five points on continuously unfolding party rectification work in a throughgoing and down-to-earth manner. On the question of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, he said that although in the past various units did promote education in this regard and achieved certain results, the overall progress was uneven. We must understand that fully understanding and thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution is a fundamental issue in bringing order out of chaos ideologically, politically, and organizationally. It is also an important precondition for unifying thinking and making the party rectification a success. Therefore, it is necessary to promote penetrating education on totally negating the Cultural Revolution.

The various units engaged in party rectification must, after promoting education on totally negating the Cultural Revolution, review whether or not their erroneous and confused ideas about the Cultural Revolution have been truly clarified, whether or not the problems of factionalism and anarchy have been resolved, and whether or not any misunderstanding has been eliminated and unity strengthened. Only when these problems have been solved can we say that the Cultural Revolution has been negated both in ideology and fact. If there are deficiencies in any of these issues, we must take remedial measures to correct the situation.

On the question of rectification and correction, Shen Daren pointed out that during the phase of rectification and correction it is necessary to continuously stress unification of ideology; to do a good job in the rectification and correction of ideology, work styles, organization, and discipline; and to persistently grasp reforms of the economic system simultaneously with building up the party, thus fulfilling the task of rectification and correction comprehensively and with a high standard.

Shen Daren also talked about specific views on questions such as comparison and examination in the second batch of units for party rectification, checking the three kinds of people, and leadership. At the meeting, responsible persons of the provincial radio and television department, the provincial department of agriculture and forestry, the provincial administration of industry and commerce, the provincial textile industrial department, and the Nanjing Engineering College introduced their experiences in correcting mistakes while carrying out party rectification.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN MEETS MARTYRS' RELATIVES

OWO21110 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The leading comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government Han Peixin, Luo Yunlai and Yang Yongyi cordially met on the morning of 31 August with descendants of six revolutionary martyrs who have come to Nanjing to take part in celebrations greeting the 35th founding anniversary of the PRC. The descendants were: Yun Xizhong, son of martyr Yun Daiying; Zhang Xilei, daughter of martyr Zhang Tailei; Qu Duyi, daughter of martyr Qu Qiubai; Song Zhenxi, daughter of martyr Song Qiyun; Liu Aiqin, daughter of martyr He Baozhen; and Deng Ruimin, niece of martyr Deng Yanda.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee Han Peixin extended best regards to the sons and daughters of the revolutionary martyrs. He told them that the people in Jiangsu have never forgotten their revolutionary martyrs, and particularly cherish their memory at festival times. He added: Jiangsu Province has undertaken to expand the Yuhuatai martyrs' cemetery. Comrade Deng Xiaoping had given an inscription to the cemetery. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government showed solicitude for the work and livelihood of martyr's descendants. They hoped they would spend more time in touring various places of interest in Jiangsu Province.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ON ENLIVENING ECONOMY

OW020156 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Speaking recently to secretaries of party committees of the seven counties selected to carry out a comprehensive reform on a trial basis, Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, said: It is necessary to have a better understanding of our small accumulations of funds. In the past, small treasuries at all levels were carefully checked, and, as county funds had to be turned over to the higher level, they could not be used effectively to enliven the local economy. This is a wrong policy.

The seven counties of Chongyi, Yongfeng, Zixi, Yanshan, Nanchang, Fengcheng and Duchang, had been selected to carry out comprehensive reforms on a trial basis. Bai Dongcai and other leaders of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee recently led a group of bureau and department directors concerned to visit Fuzhou Prefecture to hear the opinions offered by the secretaries of the seven counties. The provincial party committee has decided to adopt a flexible policy in 10 aspects and to appropriately give the seven counties greater decisionmaking powers to enable them to enliven the local economy. The secretaries were very glad to hear the news, but they also feared the policy would change again. They said that, with greater decisionmaking powers, there is no doubt that they can enliven their respective local economies. They expressed the fear that they will be asked to turn over their money to the higher level again once they become well-off.

Addressing this question, Comrade Bai Dongcai said: I propose that, henceforth, these experimental counties may keep their small accumulated funds after they fulfill the terms of their financial contracts. With money in your treasuries, you don't have to worry about funds for enlivening your economy. Henceforth, the provincial authorities and other departments concerned will not interfere in your financial affairs. They will not become jealous, nor will they resort to the method of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources to take away your money.

After hearing Bai Dongcai's reply, the secretaries, their fears dissipated, vowed to use their powers well and to strive to achieve the grand goal of tripling their industrial and agricultural output value ahead of schedule.

SHANDONG DISCUSSES ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

SK010854 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "We Can Only Eliminate Factionalism by Thoroughly Negating the Great Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] The Great Cultural Revolution was wrongly initiated by leaders and used by counterrevolutionary cliques. This was an internal turmoil that brought serious suffering to the party, the country, and the people of all nationalities.

The guiding ideology, theory, viewpoint, principles, policies, and practices of the Great Cultural Revolution were totally wrong. Practice proves that we can only eliminate factionalism by thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Factionalism was produced and grew up during the Great Cultural Revolution. Factionalism has been weakened since the smashing of the gang of four and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and by bringing order out of chaos and ideological education. But we have still failed to eradicate the factional influence caused by the 10-year internal turmoil.

Judging by the situation in some localities and units, the basic causes of factional influence were our failure to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution and to thoroughly negate the factions it caused.

For instance: In the past few years, in the course of opposing factionalism, some localities and units did not first thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution, but opposed factionalism on the premise of regarding all factions as revolutionary mass organizations with their own contributions and this or that shortcoming or mistake.

That minority of the people with serious factional ideas still regard their own factions as the correct one. In the course of opposing factionalism, they continue to struggle for success and to vie with each other to see who is better. So, factionalism cannot be eliminated thoroughly.

At present and in line with the resolutions adopted at the sixth plenum, we should thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution and all its factional organizations, basically eliminate factionalism, and eradicate the factional idea of struggling for success and vying with each other to see who is better. Only by doing so can we basically eliminate factionalism. Experience proves that the units that have done so have made remarkable achievements and will soon have a new united and progressive atmosphere.

SHANGHAI SOCIALISM COLLEGE REOPENS 1 SEP

OWO21013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Shanghai, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Socialism College, which was closed for 10 years, reopened on 1 September.

Founded in September 1958, the school ran nine terms of study classes until it was closed in 1965. Some 2,930 students of democratic parties or nonparty people attended the classes. The school was forced to close during the "Cultural Revolution."

Attending the new class are 56 students, most of whom are members of CPPCC district committees and of democratic parties in Shanghai, with an average age of 47. The students will study mainly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles, and policies, especially the party's theory and policy on the united front work during the 4-month class.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG REVIEWS MILITARY PARADE

OWO20821 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial Public Security Department, the provincial People's Armed Police Corps, and the Hangzhou City Public Security Bureau jointly held a military parade this morning at the provincial stadium, which was brightly decorated with colorful banners and flowers, to review a demonstration of military technical skills by the people's public security forces in gallant array.

Provincial and city party, government, and Army leaders Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Tie Ying, Chen Zuolin, Luo Dong, Li Dexin, Liu Zizheng, Xu Qichao, Wang Jiayang, and (Wang Wenhui), as well as people from various circles, totaling some 14,000, viewed the parade.

The parade began at 0800, followed by national anthem. A total of 19 teams formed by the provincial People's Armed Police Corps and units subordinate to it, as well as the provincial Public Security Department and the city Public Security Bureau, marched in step and passed by the reviewing stand. Zhang Xiufu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial Public Security Department, spoke on the occasion. A brilliant demonstration of military technical skills was also performed during the parade.

GUANGDONG ENTERPRISE DECISIONMAKING EXPANDED

HK030709 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Report by Fu Zhong: "The Provincial People's Government Decides To Further Expand the Decisionmaking Power of State-Run Industrial Enterprises on 10 Issues"]

[Text] On 21 August, the provincial People's Government issued a circular on its decision to further expand the decisionmaking power of the state-run industrial enterprises in regard to 10 issues.

The main features of the 10 issues are: 1) Different types of enterprises are to practice different contract systems and to be taxed differently. The large and medium-size enterprises are to take the second step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits as stipulated by the state; the small enterprises are to pay an 8-grade progressive income tax; those enterprises making small profits are to enjoy a tax reduction, to practice the contract system, and to share the profits; and the enterprises with deficits are to calculate them in advance, to sign contracts valid for at least 3 years, to share the profits and deficits with the state, and not to be subsidized for the above-quota deficits. 2) Those enterprises which were transformed from collectively-owned ones to ones owned by the whole people in 1979 or after, can, with the approval of People's Government at or above county level, depending on the level of the governments to which they are subordinate, restore their state as collectively-owned enterprises provided their business is poor and that the workers opt for it, undertake independent accounting, and assume the sole responsibility for their own losses or profits. 3) The workers, departments, and localities are encouraged to buy shares and become shareholders on a voluntary and mutually beneficial basis. Dividends are distributed according to the number of shares held by the shareholders, or, in other cases, the shareholders can have the principal back, together with a certain amount of interest. The additional profits created by the production capacities made available by the funds raised are tax-free for from 1 to 3 years, depending on the approval of the taxation departments concerned. 4) The enterprises can submit to the departments in charge for approval, plans for adjustments in production and management if there are important changes in the demand and supply situation. The departments in charge should under ordinary circumstances give them official, written replies within one month, or else the enterprises can then consider they have tacit approval and are thus entitled to carry out adjustments as planned. The enterprises have the right to choose the way they supply goods and materials to others. They can either directly deliver the goods and materials to the consumers or let those agencies located near the consumers do the job for them. In regard to the sales of products, after ensuring the fulfillment of the state's mandatory plans and the supply contracts, the enterprises can, on the basis of the principle of involving many channels but very few intermediate links, sell their goods without consulting anybody else. Enterprises responsible for the production of export products are entitled to take part with the foreign trade departments in negotiating and signing the contracts concerning production. They are charged with the duty of fulfilling the contracts, and they are entitled, as stipulated, to part of the foreign exchange to be shared. The departments concerned should support those enterprises which are given permission to directly export or import goods. 5) The cities and prefectures, not the province, are to pool the depreciation charges from the county-run industrial enterprises in the province according to the relevant regulations promulgated by the provincial authorities. The enterprises can refuse to pay if the amount is out of proportion.

6) Key enterprises in electronics and engineering industries can retain 0.5 percent to 1 percent of their income from the sales of their products as funds for the introduction and development of technologies, the urban state-run industrial enterprises in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, the Shantou Special Economic Zone, the Hainan Administrative Region, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, Zhuhai City, and Shantou City can retain 0.3 to 0.5 percent, and the state-owned enterprises run by the 43 counties in the mountain areas can retain 0.5 percent. Such funds should be spent on scientific research and the introduction of new products and new technologies. As they are special funds, they should be earmarked for the specific purposes only. 7) In regard to the appointment and removal of the leading cadres of the enterprises, they are to be democratically elected or employed on a contract basis. If they prove incompetent during their terms of office, they can be immediately replaced. This is to be decided by the workers' congresses or general meetings of workers. 8) Under the guidance of the labor departments, the enterprises have the right to openly recruit workers and to choose the best ones. After employing them, they are to report them to the labor departments for the record. The enterprises have the right to turn down the request by other units for uncompensated transfer of workers from the enterprises, to reject the personnel arrangements which violate the policies and regulations adopted by the state, and to refuse to accept unqualified workers. The newly-recruited workers are in principle employed on a contract basis. After reforming the labor recruitment system, they should correspondingly reform the system governing the retirement of the workers. The previously employed long-term workers of the enterprises can still enjoy the pay and conditions stipulated by the original system. Expenditure on pensions should be gradually undertaken by the city, prefectural, and county labor departments and the provincial offices and bureaus (or corporations). The new workers employed on a contract basis are to enjoy the pay and conditions stipulated by the social labor insurance system. 9) It is necessary to learn from and popularize the experience of Shenzhen and Shekou in reforming the labor wage system. The distribution of the workers' salaries and premiums should correspond to the economic results of the enterprises and be combined with systems of economic responsibilities. Provided that the proportion of wages to other things in the unit production cost does not rise and that the growth rate of wages does not exceed the growth rate of taxes and profits, the enterprises can apply the principle of more pay for more work without fixing the maximum and minimum amounts of wages. They can practice a semi-floating wage system, a total floating wage system, or a piece rate wage system, or trial-practice the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to production cost. The expenditure on the extra amount of wages other than the standard wage is to be offset by the part of profits retained by the enterprises after they have paid taxes or delivered their profits to the state. 10) The small state-owned industrial enterprises run by the counties and those county level state-owned industrial enterprises subordinate to the cities are "to be owned by the state, to make their own decisions on their management, to pay taxes (or to assume the sole responsibility for their own profits and losses)." Thus, they are given a free hand in their management. In administering the enterprises, the departments in charge can adopt the methods employed by the collective enterprises of the No 2 light industry system. In the event that some state-owned enterprises run by the counties produce more products with the raw materials they secure through their own efforts than they are required to, we can allow them to set reasonable prices or to make the prices high or low, depending on the prices of the raw materials. Under the guidance of the departments in charge of prices, the enterprises can determine price differences according to quality and designs, regional and seasonable price differences, and a difference between the wholesale and retail price.

GUANGDONG ECONOMIC ZONES' PROGRESS DESCRIBED

HK010607 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Guangdong set up special economic zones on a trial basis in parts of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou cities in 1980. Tremendous successes have been scored there in just a few years.

To create a good investment climate, in the past 4 years these 3 special economic zones have invested a total of 2.2 billion yuan in large-scale capital construction focusing on urban infrastructure. By now 11 standard factory blocks with a total area of 110,000 square meters have been completed in the new urban area of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, and 63 skyscrapers of 18 stories or more are rising from the ground. The main construction work of 32 of these has been basically completed. A number of houses, together with modern hotels and guesthouses, are now in use.

Zhuhai Special Economic Zone too has built a number of houses and factory blocks. It has built 40 kilometers of roads, including extensions of old roads, and constructed the Jiuzhou harbor passenger station, wharf, and heliport.

Progress has also been relatively rapid this year in constructing the Longhu processing zone at Shantou.

Thanks to the improvement in the investment climate and the series of favored treatment policies practiced, there has been great progress in attracting foreign investment in recent years. The three zones have signed a total 1,596 agreements with foreign businessmen, involving contracts worth a total of \$3 billion. The amount of foreign investment actually utilized is \$500 million, representing 40 percent of the utilization figure for the whole province. While attracting foreign investment, the three zones have also imported some advanced technology, equipment, and management experiences.

As the special zones are built up, their production has continually developed and their financial revenue has increased. For instance, total industrial output value of Shenzhen City in 1983 was 1070 percent greater than in 1978, before the special zone was established, while financial revenue rose by 1090 percent. During the 4 years of operating the zones, the figures for the main indices of the national economy have exceeded those of the previous 30 years, and there has been marked improvement in the people's material and cultural life.

ERRING GUANGDONG CADRE REMOVED FROM POST

OW020148 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] This station, GUANGMING RIBAO, and mass media in Guangdong last month successively reported on the experiences of Guangzhou's Baiyunshan pharmaceutical factory in showing concern for cherishing intellectuals and also criticized the mistakes of Vice Chairman Li Meiling of the Guangdong Provincial Family Planning Commission in excluding and dealing blows to intellectuals. The reports on the two typical cases attracted the attention of central departments concerned and local party and government leaders.

The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular calling for doing a better job in implementing the policy toward intellectuals throughout the province. The circular says: In implementing the policy toward intellectuals, Guangdong Province has made certain achievements and solved a number of problems. As a result, advanced units, such as the general party branch of the Baiyunshan pharmaceutical factory, have emerged, which have promoted the development of their production and enterprises by showing respect for knowledge and talent and conscientiously implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

However, as far as the whole province is concerned, the development of this work is very uneven. Leaders of some units who have yet to completely free themselves from leftist ideas still resist implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. What is more serious, Comrade Li Meiling, vice chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission in charge of scientific research, instead of earnestly supervising the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals at the provincial family planning technological and scientific research institute, suppressed, excluded and dealt blows to intellectuals. For this reason, the provincial party committee has decided to transfer Comrade Li Meiling from the provincial Family Planning Commission.

The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee's circular calls for all localities and units in the province to draw lessons from the two different typical cases -- the Baiyunshan Pharmaceutical Factory in Guangzhou and the provincial family planning technological and scientific research institute -- to further check on their implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, to sum up their experiences and lessons in this regard, to effectively solve existing problems, and to implement to the letter the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Recently, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee also decided to send inspection teams to help the provincial Family Planning Commission and the provincial family planning technological and scientific research institute strengthen their leading bodies and to check on their implementation of the policy toward intellectuals.

HAINAN CADRE MEETING ON CRIME, BIRTH CONTROL

HK010643 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Hainan Regional CPC Committee convened a meeting of county and city CPC Committee secretaries in the Han area of the island on 29 August. The meeting demanded that all counties and cities rapidly take action and implement the principle of acting according to law and with speed and severity in digging out concealed elements who have committed serious crimes.

(Cao Wenhua), member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, conveyed the relevant documents of the Central Political and Legal Commission, and the spirit of the provincial political and legal work conference. Yao Wenxu, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke on implementing the spirit of that conference and carrying out in depth the struggle to crack down on elements who have committed serious crimes.

Analyzing the current state of social order in the region, the meeting pointed out: The region's struggle against serious crime has not developed evenly, and there are many untouched corners. In accordance with the demands of the upper levels and the current state of social order, the conference proposed the general tasks in cracking down on crime in the next year: It is necessary to resolutely and totally crack down on elements floating on the surface who have committed serious crimes. Without relaxing efforts to crack down on current crime, it is essential to focus on elements who have committed serious crimes and who are hidden in various corners in society and in internal units. We must pursue fleeing and escaped criminals, crack cases by detective work, solve the problem of weak links, and sweep out the untouched corners to ensure that the struggle proceeds in depth and yields still better social results.

The meeting stressed: The next stage of the struggle to crack down on serious crime will be even more arduous and difficult than the previous stage. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, unify their arrangements and actions, and concentrate forces to provide careful organization and guidance for fighting a comprehensive campaign.

The meeting also demanded that the region correct understanding, strengthen leadership, and rapidly whip up a second stage in the planned parenthood drive in September and October to change the backward state of planned parenthood work in the region.

The meeting pointed out: The region has done rather poorly this year in fulfilling the planned parenthood ligation surgery task assigned by the provincial authorities. We lag very far behind the average for the whole province. In fact ours is the poorest performance in the whole province. And the Han area has performed even more poorly than the Li-Miao autonomous prefecture.

In order to change this passive situation, the regional CPC Committee and commissioner's office have decided to organize a second stage in the planned parenthood drive in the region in September and October.

We must unswervingly implement the planned parenthood policies and strictly ensure that an IUD is inserted after one birth, ligation carried out after a second, prompt measures taken to deal with a pregnancy not covered by the plan, and a strict ban enforced on excessive births. Both urban and rural areas are to be grasped, with the focus on the rural areas. CPC and CYL members, especially leading cadres, must set an example and take the lead in practicing planned parenthood.

HENAN PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS TO PROTECT HOUSEHOLDS

HK040434 Henan Zhengzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] According to the news center, not long ago the Henan Provincial Public Security Bureau issued a circular on protecting and supporting individual households and those doing specialized jobs. The circular proposed eight specific suggestions whose main points are:

It is necessary to unambiguously recognize the legitimate status of individual households and of those doing specialized jobs and not to discriminate against or make things difficult for them. Public security organs at the grassroots level should make the protection of individual households, households doing specialized jobs, and the new economic combines an important aspect of their daily public security, security work and of security inspection and safeguard their personal safety, the safety of their property, and their legitimate rights.

As for those people who come from the rural areas to the cities to settle the question of their grain rations, to recruit workers, or to do business, the public security organs should issue them special residence booklets as long as they possess the papers issued by the township governments. With the exception of those who intend to run hotels or [words indistinct], such households do not have to apply to the public security departments for permission to open their businesses as long as what they do does not violate policies and regulations.

It is necessary to formulate specific measures for the management of people licensed to do business and of those who set up stations in the cities and towns to sell goods and to enforce them with the approval of the government. The vehicle administration sections of the public security organs should energetically and enthusiastically do a good job of examining the cars owned by households doing specialized jobs and properly give people technical training, do a good job of registering cars, properly issue licenses, and give people an education in safety. It is necessary to correctly handle the relations between support, protection, guidance, and management. In registering individual households and households doing specialized jobs, the public security organs should treat them the same. In examining cars, it is necessary to collect a service charge. However, they cannot buy shares from individual households, households doing specialized jobs, or the new economic combines or become their partners. Still less can they become agents of certain units or households.

REFORMS SABOTAGED IN HUNAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

HK020346 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] A new leadership democratically elected by the No 2 construction team of the Miluo County Construction Company in April last year came to a premature end in August of the same year. In addition a serious case of violation of law and discipline resulted from the actions of certain people in hampering reform.

When investigating this unit on 28 August, a station reporter saw that some of those cadres and workers who had taken part in or supported the reforms had been sentenced to jail terms, had their wages docked, or been stripped of their titles, while others had been discriminated against in various ways. Even their family dependents were included in these punishments.

This construction company is a collective enterprise established at the end of 1973. Due to weak and ineffective political and ideological work in the unit, plus the fact that economic responsibility systems were not set up, problems of chaotic management, overstaffed organs, and everybody eating out of the same big pot existed for a long time.

In April last year, in accordance with the Central Committee's intentions on economic reforms, and with the approval of the county construction committee, the company grasped the No 2 construction team as a pilot project. On 14 April, the team held a democratic election. The former team leader Xiang Hongmo was reelected. This was recognized by the county construction committee and the construction company. Xiang Hongmo also formed a team committee.

After the formation of the new team committee, it immediately studied the question of formulating a contract responsibility scheme, but encountered repeated resistance. Yang Zhiyi, deputy director of the company production group, who had been sent down to this team, was the first to show his hand. He collected a number of people, including members of the former team committee, and set up another contract group. The new team leader Xiang Hongmo repeatedly asked Yang Zhiyi to join the new cabinet he was forming, but Yang refused. Yang did not recognize the contract scheme drawn up by the new team committee, and worked out another scheme himself. A number of members of the old team committee were unwilling to undertake the procedure of handing over to the new team.

At this juncture, the county work group sent to the company and the leadership of the county construction committee showed partiality and failed to curb the mistakes of Yang Zhiyi. When Yang opened up another bank account behind the backs of the new team committee, the county construction committee afforded him convenience by giving him a letter of introduction.

In the face of inability to institute the new contract responsibility, to recover sums of money for projects, or to find the cash for wages and expenditures, the new team leader Xiang Hongmo and a number of workers appealed to the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission for help. The comrades of the commission immediately wrote to the county Discipline Inspection Committee demanding that it investigate and deal with the matter. However the county authorities did not attach importance to this. At the end of August last year, a second work team headed by deputy county governor Xu Yue entered the construction company. They pinned the entire blame for the chaos in the No 2 team caused by resistance to reforms onto Guo Shenghui, manager of the company, who had supported the reforms, and announced that he was being suspended for examination. They also organized people to criticize him.

The work group then announced that Xiang Hongmo and his apprentice Chen Zhide had major economic problems, and took both of them into custody. The work group also locked up Huang Kuisong, who had followed Xiang Hongmo in appealing to higher authority.

According to investigation, Chen Zhide was illegally held in custody for 99 days, and the brothers Huang Kuisong and Huang Kuibao for over 80 days. What is particularly serious is that the economic problems of Xiang Hongmo were wrongly handled. He was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years in jail. The No 2 team had only some 80 workers; over 20 of them were illegally taken into custody and sentenced.

This serious violation of law and discipline in Miluo County, which began with obstructing reforms, has attracted the attention of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. A joint investigation group organized by the province, the prefecture, and the county is now carrying out an investigation. This station will continue to carry reports on this serious violation of law and discipline.

Cultural Revolution 'Shadow'

HK020352 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Never Let the Shadow of the Cultural Revolution Appear Again"]

[Text] This serious violation of law and discipline which occurred in Miluo County while carrying out reforms is cause for deep thought and concern. This incident shows that the shadow of Cultural Revolution is still appearing overtly or covertly in certain places and units.

The work group of Miluo County made groundless accusations, exaggerated things, illegally detained people, extorted evidence, and implicated people's families. Apart from making it impossible to carry out reforms, their actions seriously damaged the party's prestige among the masses.

From the premature death of the reforms in the No 2 construction team of the Miluo County Construction Company, we can draw this conclusion: Wherever the substance of the Cultural Revolution is still being pursued, production cannot rise, uprightness cannot prevail, evil airs will arise, and reforms cannot be carried out properly.

The substance of the Cultural Revolution was in fact leftism. Certain comrades have criticized leftism in words many times, but they have by no means ideologically understood the harm done by leftism. Although some comrades have started to feel disgusted with leftist stuff, the moment they encounter practical problems, especially major issues of right and wrong, leftist influence continues to sway their actions. Some comrades who hold that as they were persecuted by leftism, they are naturally not leftist themselves, have slackened off in eliminating and resisting leftist influence.

In the current party rectification, we hope that the province will regard eliminating leftist influence and preventing the shadow of the Cultural Revolution from appearing again as a major task, further eliminate these things ideologically, and adopt effective organizational measures to prevent reforms from being aborted due to leftist influence.

GUIZHOU DISCUSSES NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK030452 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee party rectification guiding group convened a report meeting of party member cadres at and above the section level from 77 organizations under the provincial authorities yesterday morning. Deputy Director of the guiding group Su Gang gave a report on carrying out education in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution in depth and further unifying ideology on the basis of the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session.

In his report, Comrade Su Gang said: The party members and leading cadres of the party must understand the necessity of education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. Only when the Cultural Revolution is thoroughly negated will it be possible to eradicate leftist ideas; to understand profoundly and to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; persist in the party's ideological line; and to probe building socialism with Chinese characteristics from the actual conditions. Only when factionalism is eradicated and party spirit is enhanced will it be possible to dispel all interference to weeding out people of three categories and the building of the third echelon, to eliminate the pernicious influences of extensive democracy, and to basically solve the problem in maintaining unanimity with the CPC Central Committee in politics and ideology, so that a better job may be done in party rectification.

Comrade Su Gang pointed out in his report that in order to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, it is imperative to clarify some muddleheaded views and erroneous understandings. In education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, it is necessary, in connection with the actual conditions of the province, to acquire an explicit understanding that the Cultural Revolution was not a revolution in any sense nor was it social progress, but the product of left-leaning errors in violation of the objective laws of historical development. The Cultural Revolution was not a struggle against or prevention of revision, but a great internal disorder which confused black with white and obscured the demarcation line between the enemy and ourselves.

Comrade Su Gang said: We should understand that both factions formed in the Cultural Revolution were products of the erroneous theory of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and both should be thoroughly negated. Only when the two factions are thoroughly negated will it be possible to eradicate factionalism and to strengthen party spirit. In his report, Comrade Su Gang proposed several items of work to be done in earnest in education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. They are:

1. The party organizations of all units undergoing party rectification should seriously examine and sum up the study and education of the previous stage, analyze the situation, find discrepancies, and draw up measures so as to carry out the education with a definite object in view.
2. In the course of study and education, we should take a firm grasp in solving the problems of the Cultural Revolution and those left over from history. We should appropriately handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution on the searching and confiscation of private property. Some important cases during the Cultural Revolution should be thoroughly clarified.
3. We must earnestly do a good job in weeding out people of three categories.

4. In reference to thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, we should persist in education by positive example. We should be strict in implementing policies, and we must persist in education and uniting the majority.

At the meeting, Li Jifeng, the deputy director of the guiding group, made specific arrangements for the party rectification work at present.

Education Needed

HK030506 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of Document No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the province's first group of units undergoing party rectification is devoting time to carry out education in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. This is of great significance to thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, enhancing party spirit, and doing a good job of party rectification and all items of work.

Thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution means we should thoroughly negate its whole set of erroneous theories and practices and all the factional organizations formed during it. The method of one divided into two or the 70-30 assessment should not be applied to the Cultural Revolution. As explicitly pointed out in the "Resolutions on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Cultural Revolution was not, and could not be, a revolution or a form of social progress in any sense. This conclusion has expressed the common understanding of the whole party and people of the whole country. However, we should soberly see that the Cultural Revolution was an internal political disorder which lasted for a long time, which caused great injuries, and exerted deep effects. Despite the fact that it ended 8 year ago, its pernicious influence has not yet been eliminated. Some comrades are still holding some erroneous understandings regarding the Cultural Revolution. Some are still affected by factionalism. Some people of three categories who followed Lin Biao and the Gang of Four in doing bad things and who are seriously affected by factionalism have not been ferreted out. All this has brought difficulties and resistance in carrying out the party rectification smoothly, in weeding out people of three categories, and in the work of selecting the third echelon.

Therefore, in the current party rectification, it is imperative to do a good job in education in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. Only then, will we be able to further eliminate the pernicious effects of leftism and to eradicate factionalism, to enhance party spirit and to solve the impurities within the party in ideology, style, and organization. And only then, will we be able to smoothly implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to consolidate the new situation of stability and unity in politics and prosperity in our country's economy.

SICHUAN MEETING HEARS REPORT ON FLOOD RELIEF

HK030518 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Eighth Session of the Sixth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its second plenary session on 31 August. The session first listened to a report by Vice Governor Liu Chunfu on the situation of natural calamities during this year's flood season and flood relief work.

Liu Chunfu said: Natural calamities caused by floods and heavy rain occurred early and frequently this year and a large area of the province has been affected. In some localities, floods occurred on several occasions, which caused serious losses to industrial and agricultural production, and to the lives and properties of the people in both urban and rural areas. The CPC committees and governments at all levels in the disaster areas have exerted all their efforts to mobilize and organize the cadres and masses to fight the floods and engage in flood relief, to limit the losses from the flooding as much as possible. Currently, the production and livelihood of the masses in the disaster areas have gradually become normalized, public feeling is stable, and good social order is being maintained. The leadership at all levels is further organizing the masses to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production and rebuilding their homes.

Duan Bingren, director of the provincial Finance Bureau, reported on the further implementation of substituting taxes for profit payments. Since the provincial government issued the circular on the implementation of substituting taxes for profit payments in state-run enterprises in June 1983, all localities and departments have undertaken a large amount of work based on the requirements of the State Council and the provincial government, and the results of the reform in the first stage are good. Director Duan Bingren reported in detail on the various stipulations adopted by the provincial government on 11 issues concerning specific policies in implementing the national stipulations on the second stage of substituting taxes for profit payments in connection with the province's actual conditions.

Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee attended the plenary session yesterday; Vice Chairman Ma Shitu presided over the session.

YUNNAN TO PROTECT SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS' RIGHTS

HK041309 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The decision of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, households doing specialized jobs, and economic combines in the rural areas provides the following:

1. The legitimate rights and interests of the two households and one combine must be protected by state law. People's governments, people's courts, people's procuratorates at all levels and cadres must vigorously support the legitimate production and business of the households and combines and must resolutely protect their legitimate rights and interests. Economic departments and science and technology departments at all levels and units concerned must provide the households and combines with good service on their own initiative and in an active manner in the aspects of information, supplies, marketing, credit, processing, storage, transport, electricity supply, science, and technology.
2. When industrial and commercial administrative organs issue business licenses to the households and combines and approve the scope of their business and when public security organs deal with their applications to settle in market towns, making their own arrangements for grain rations, as long as their activities conform to policies, they must simplify the procedures and must make things convenient for the households and combines. They must not wantonly make things difficult for the households and combines. Tax organs must act strictly in accordance with the state tax laws. When departments and units concerned collect fees from the households and combines, they must act in accordance with the relevant state regulations and are not allowed to concoct various pretexts to wantonly expand the scope of charges to be collected, to raise the amount of the charges, or to collect them repeatedly.

3. No units or individuals, under any pretext, shall wantonly collect charges from the households and combines, illegally apportion expenses among them, illegally impose fines on them, confiscate their goods, force grades and prices down, or forcibly buy their goods.
4. No units or individuals, particularly cadres at all levels, shall take advantage of their functions and powers or take other measures to forcibly borrow money from the households and combines, to delay payment, to arrest them to [words indistinct], to forcibly assign their relatives to them, or to forcibly share their dividends.
5. Those who come into money by committing blackmail, robbery, theft, and deception, or who sabotage the legitimate production and business of the households and combines by felling trees without the consent of their owners, damaging crops or worksites, injuring livestock, or poisoning pond fish, must pay damages and must be dealt with in accordance with regulations on social order. Where the cases are serious and criminal it is necessary to investigate and affix their criminal liabilities in accordance with the law.
6. When state-run enterprises and institutions and collective economic organizations sign economic contracts with the households and combines, they must do so with reference to relevant regulations, including the law of economic contracts and the law of contracts for the purchase and sale of agricultural and sideline products, by complying with state law, policies, and the requirements of state plans, and by adhering to the principles of equality, mutual benefit, reaching consensus through consultation, and [words indistinct]. Once a contract is legally created, it is legally binding on both parties, who must treat it solemnly and must completely fulfill it. Neither of the two parties can alter or repudiate the contract without authorization. Offenders must be responsible for the legal consequences.
7. People's courts, people's procuratorates, public security organs, industrial and commercial administrative organs at all levels, and departments concerned, must protect the legitimate rights and interests of the households and combines in accordance with the law. They must promptly accept and seriously investigate and deal with cases in respect of economic disputes involving the households and combines and in respect of encroachment upon their legitimate rights and interests. They must resolutely strike blows at the criminals who seriously encroach upon the legitimate rights and interests of the households and combines. Judicial and administrative organs must vigorously publicize the legal system, provide legal information, conduct mediation between people, [words indistinct], and provide legal aid to the households and combines.
8. While dealing with economic cases involving the households and combines, people's courts, people's procuratorates, public security organs, and industrial and commercial administrative organs at all levels, and departments concerned, must draw a clear demarcation lines on policies, must correctly apply the law, and must distinguish between economic activities which are permitted by policies, including lawful purchase and sale and long-distance transport, and sale and speculation and profiteering, and between deeds which generally or slightly deviate from economic policies, and economic crimes.
9. The households and combines have the right to resist deeds of encroachment upon their legitimate rights and interest and can file charges with local people's government or upper-level people's government or institute legal proceedings in people's courts in accordance with the law, and no units or individuals shall hinder, strike blows at, or retaliate against them.

10. The households and combines must abide by state laws and policies and must obey the management departments concerned. They must engage in legitimate production and business and must pay taxes and charges in accordance with regulations. They must seriously perform their obligations to the state and the collective. They are not allowed to sabotage the state procurement plans or the state natural resources, to pollute the environment, to evade taxes, to instigate shopkeepers' strikes, to drive up commodity prices, to practice fraud, or to carry out other unlawful activities. Offenders must be dealt with by departments in charge in accordance with the relevant state regulations. Judicial organs will investigate and affix the responsibilities of offenders in accordance with the law.

11. The above-mentioned decision is applicable to the units and individuals of the state-run agricultural, forestry, and livestock farms and fisheries which implement the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output.

YUNNAN OFFICIAL ON URBAN COMMERCE REFORMS

HK020601 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Wang Bingcheng, deputy director of the provincial Commerce Bureau, said recently at the provincial conference on reform of the urban economic system: At present, in reforming the urban commerce setput, we should get a good grasp of eliminating leftism and old concepts and unifying people's understanding. From top to bottom, we should further emancipate our minds, correct the ideological line, eliminate leftist influences, break the bindings of old habitual forces, enhance understanding of the importance of reforming the urban commerce setup, and speed up the pace of reform. Wang Bingcheng said: The specific plan for reforming the urban commercial setup is as follows:

1. Separate the administrative departments from the enterprises, expand the powers of the enterprises, strengthen management, and gradually put into effect unified leadership over social commerce in the whole province. After the separation of government administration from enterprise management, the main tasks of the commerce administrative departments of the province, prefectures and counties will be to strengthen and expand the functions of administrative management, apply administrative and economic measures in carrying out management, supervision, and regulation, further harmonize and commercial activities of all departments of the national economy, and gradually institute unified leadership over socialist commerce.

2. Reform the industrial product wholesale setup, amalgamate second and third-grade wholesale centers, set up industrial trading centers, bring into play the role of key cities, and gradually switch from establishing wholesale organs according to administrative zones to establishing them according to rational economic flows. It is essential to face the rural areas and expand the supply of industrial goods for the rural areas.

3. Further relate and enliven small-scale state-owned retail commerce and the catering and service trades.

4. Large and medium state-owned commercial units and catering and service trade units must institute all-round contract responsibility systems for their operations.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING PROMOTES BEIJING SALES

OW010618 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Coupons are no longer a must for Beijing residents who want to buy manufactured goods. Instead, commercial advertising, by means of T.V., radio, newspapers and even billboards along the streets, has widely been introduced here to promote the sale of all kinds of commodities.

Vice-Mayor Sun Fuling, a former economics graduate from Huaxi University and now in charge of the capital's commerce, described this change as a "leap" in the city's market situation. With an ample supply of food, clothing and other daily necessities on the market, he said, commercial officials like himself are now thinking of how to meet the needs of consumers for short-supply, high-quality commodities. This is in sharp contrast to just a few years ago when planning supply was strictly implemented to cope with the problem of feeding and clothing the urban population, he added.

To promote sales, Beijing now holds a sales exhibition daily to acquaint customers with new products. Efforts are being made to enlarge the sales channels and break the monopoly of the state-owned shops. The city now has approximately 10,000 collectively-managed shops, and some 3,000 more run by individuals.

According to the municipal Statistics Bureau, the volume of the city's total retail sales last year amounted to 8.36 billion yuan (about 3.58 billion U.S. dollars), registering an annual increase rate of 13.6 percent since 1978. The increased purchasing power of Beijing residents is reflected in changes in consumption of food-stuffs, clothing and household accessories. Less foodgrains are being consumed, in favor of more pork, eggs, fish and fruit. Fashionable clothing is taking the place of the traditional grey and blue uniforms, with the number of clothing factories increasing from 151 in 1979 to 181 last year. People now no longer hesitate to spend 100 yuan or more on a suit, according to the manageress of the Beijing department store, one of the biggest in the city. The store has a daily turnover of some 700,000 yuan, which means that each customer spends an average of six yuan. A significant trend in furniture buying is the popularity of decorative items being bought by ordinary couples, including handicrafts, in contrast to the past when only the bare essential furniture was bought, the manageress said. Vice-Mayor Sun attributes all this brisk commercial activity to the improvement in the people's living standards in the wake of economic growth.

Beijing will strive to produce still larger quantities of high-quality products while shipping in famous-brand commodities from other parts of China. A large number of local shops are placing orders with factories in other cities as part of the city's efforts to conduct economic reforms and further boost its consumer market, the vice-mayor said.

HEBEI DISCUSSES WRONG CULTURAL REVOLUTION IDEAS

HK050231 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Commenting on 'Those Who Were Suppressed Were Correct' and 'It Was Meritorious To Hold Power'"]

[Excerpts] In currently unfolding the discussion on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, there are two kinds of erroneous ideological views that must be seriously solved.

One is the idea that the faction that was suppressed during the Cultural Revolution was naturally correct. Members of this faction deny that they made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution. The other idea is that the faction that held power during the Cultural Revolution made contributions in stabilizing the situation and developing production at the time, and although they made leftist mistakes, they also gained merit. Both these ideas are expressions of failure to totally negate the Cultural Revolution and must be cleared up.

History has already proven that the two factions were both products of the Great Cultural Revolution and carried out their activities under the guidance of the erroneous theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Both of them took as their slogan "It is justified to rebel," and both pointed the spearhead of struggle at the so-called capitalist-roaders in the party. Both of them used the method of the four bigs, which negated party leadership. Hence both the factional organizations were wrong. The struggle between them was over which was most correct and most revolutionary. It was in fact a factional struggle waged under erroneous leftist guidance. The reason why this faction or that was suppressed during this struggle was because it lost the battle and became a sacrifice to the Cultural Revolution. This kind of suppression was essentially different from the attacks and persecution suffered by many party members and cadres who resisted the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution, caused by the perverse behavior of Lin Biao and the gang of four. There is no cause-and-effect relationship at all between being suppressed and being correct.

The idea that those who were suppressed were naturally correct plays an extremely negative role as an erroneous ideological notion. Comrades with this idea also regard themselves as having been consistently correct and naturally in political unity with the CPC Central Committee. They thus cannot consciously clear away leftist mistakes and their effects. As a result, they carry out those central instructions and policy decisions that suit their taste and fail to fully implement those that do not.

The theory that those who were suppressed were correct is wrong, and the theory that it was meritorious to hold power is similarly wrong. To regard stabilizing the situation and developing production as a theoretical basis holds no water at all. The revolutionary committees at all levels set up after the January power seizure in fact represented factional holding of power. Far from coming to a halt, the internal disorder became more and more fierce. Not only was one factional organization suppressed but, large numbers of party members and cadres were also suppressed due to opposing the adverse current, whipping up a storm, and criticizing reversion. Hence, far from truly being able to stabilize the situation, the revolutionary committees at all levels greatly damaged the unity of the people of the whole country centered on the party. In some places factional warfare went on without ceasing; in some places, things appeared stable on the surface, but there were serious factors for trouble behind the scenes. The fact that factionalism has still not been eliminated in certain units is a very good illustration of this.

Production indeed developed to a certain extent during the Great Cultural Revolution, but this certainly cannot become a basis for the theory that it was meritorious to hold power, since it was the result of the struggle of the whole party and the masses against leftist errors and the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

In the case of most comrades who hold the erroneous views mentioned above, it is a question of understanding. However, certain people cling to their factional stand, argue over correctness and merit, and demand official posts, power, and good living conditions from the party. These comrades should, by totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, and strive to be qualified party members.

XING CHONGZHI, GAO YANG AT HEBEI MEETING

HK050155 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon the provincial CPC Committee held a symposium of the provincial organs on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Comrades of six units including the provincial economics commission and coal department made speeches. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xing Chongzhi made a speech on behalf of the committee.

The speakers unanimously held: Thoroughly eliminating leftist ideological influence, seriously summing up experiences and lessons, and promoting education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution constitute an important guarantee for fulfilling the party rectification task and creating a new situation in all fields.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Yang attended the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member Qu Weizhen presided.

In his speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi first reviewed the basic gains in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution over the past month. There have been further improvements in the atmosphere in the organs, in unity between the comrades, and in the revolutionary spirit of party members, and so on.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi then spoke on six experiences, as follows: Unify the thinking of the leaders at all levels, and enhance awareness of totally negating the Cultural Revolution; solve the existing main problems by proceeding from the reality of each unit; focus on negating the two factions of the Cultural Revolution and thereby advance the solution of other problems; persist in conducting education by positive example, enhance ideological awareness, and guide everyone to spontaneously eliminate leftist influence and sum up experiences and lessons; carry out education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution in a deep and thorough way by organizing discussions on specific topics and citing typical examples; launch heart-to-heart talks on an extensive scale, and carry out deep and meticulous ideological and political work.

Xing Chongzhi said: A current outstanding expression of inability to totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution is that certain people cannot negate the two factions of the Cultural Revolution and their own erroneous words and deeds of the period. Some of them still regard erroneous things and themselves as correct and draw a demarcation line according to personalities. They always want to affirm that they and the faction to which they belonged were correct and that others and the other faction were wrong. Some are even still arguing about big and small mistakes.

The fact is that the two factions at that time were both products of the Great Cultural Revolution, and their main goal was to carry out the Great Cultural Revolution; none of their members opposed the Great Cultural Revolution. What then is there to argue about? What is the point of arguing that you were 70 percent wrong and I was 30 percent wrong, or you were 60 percent wrong and I was 40 percent wrong? What is the purpose of it? The more argument there is, the more will it hamper unity, and the greater will be the negative effects in building the four modernizations. In fact these people are still clinging to their erroneous viewpoints of the Cultural Revolution and arguing over rights and wrongs. Unless this is corrected, new mistakes will be made in the new historical period, which will be rejected by the party and people.

The practice of many units proves that by totally negating the two factions and negating one's own mistakes, factionalism will be eliminated, feelings will calm down, unity will be strengthened, and there will be a common language and ideological foundation. In this way people will work in concert to build the four modernizations.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES RALLY

SK050555 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The autonomous regional commendation rally for advanced units and individuals emerging in studying and utilizing the Mongolian language ceremoniously opened today. The Railway Workers' Cultural Palace of Hohhot City was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers for the occasion. This was the first such rally to be held in the 37 years since the region's founding.

Happily attending the rally were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; leading comrades of the delegation of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee and of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, including Wen Zhengyi, head of the delegation; and more than 300 representatives of various nationalities, who were dressed in their national costume. At 0800 this morning, Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, opened the rally. Following the delivery of the congratulatory message sent by more than 40 Young Pioneers, Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered an opening speech. Wen Zhengyi, head of the delegation of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee and of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, delivered a congratulatory speech and presented a banner to the rally.

At the rally, Comrade Batubagen delivered a report entitled "Thoroughly Implement the Party's Policy on National Language and Further Create a New Situation in This Work." Also attending the rally were leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Wu En, Tian Congming, Wang Duo, Ke Ligeng, Zhou Beifeng, Chao Luomeng, Chen Bingyu, Yun Zhaoguang, and all members of the delegation of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee and of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, including Li Hongfan and Jia Chunguang, deputy heads of the delegation. Among those who attended the rally by invitation were Kui Bi, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and Wang Zaitian, who had long worked in the region.

At the rally, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also delivered a speech, in which he stressed: Our region should make concerted efforts to strengthen unity among various nationalities on the one hand and to accelerate the pace of economic construction on the other hand. We should conduct other work by upholding the principle of strengthening unity and accelerating the pace of economic construction, and having other work reflect or serve this principle.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: National unity is inseparable from language and writing and is based on and requires national equality, which also includes equality in terms of language. People of Nei Monggol are authorized to exercise national autonomy in the region. Therefore, the Mongolian language and writing system is one of the languages and writing systems used in the region. We stress that efforts should be made to attach importance to the work of Mongolian language and writing, to let Mongol cadres and people earnestly study and utilize the Mongolian language and writing system and study Chinese. We should urge the cadres of Han nationality also to actively study and utilize Mongolian language and writing. Undoubtedly, it is an important task for us to implement the party's policy on regional national autonomy and to ensure equal rights for democracy and to autonomy for nationalities. Meanwhile, we must note that the Mongolian language and writing system are the means of exchanging ideas and affection among cadres and the masses of various nationalities and strengthening mutual understanding. Therefore, studying and utilizing the Mongolian language and writing system has played an important role in enhancing unity and consolidating or developing the relationship of unity and mutual assistance among various nationalities.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: The issue concerning unity is closely related to the issue concerning the economy, and both of them help each other advance. Successes achieved in economic construction will lay a solid foundation for national unity, and successful realization of unity will make it possible to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction. In carrying out economic construction, our multinational region, where the Mongolian language is one of languages generally used by the people, cannot do without this language and writing system. Actively conducting the work of Mongolian language and writing is favorable to extensively popularizing scientific and cultural knowledge among the Monggol people in order to upgrade their standard of science and technology, to have them give full play to their intelligence and wisdom in the program of building the four modernizations, and to accelerate the pace of developing the region's economic construction.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out, in particular: We should by no means regard as nonessential the program of studying and utilizing the Mongolian language and writing system and the management of conducting Mongolian language and writing work. On the contrary, the entire program and work should be carried out without fail and should be regarded as a party undertaking that must be well managed. The party committees and governments at all levels should attach great importance to this program and work, strengthen their leadership over them in a down-to-earth manner, and place them on their daily schedule so as to do a good job in vigorously and earnestly carrying them out.

SHANXI CPC STILL STRUGGLES AGAINST FACTIONALISM

HK040/24 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Wang Aisheng: "Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Makes Comparison and Examination and Sets Out Tasks"]

[Text] On 9 August, at the seventh (enlarged) plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, Secretary Li Ligong made a comparison and examination on behalf of the Standing Committee, during which he said that it is necessary to enhance the unity of the provincial CPC Committee and the whole province and go all out to do a good job in party rectification and economic work, especially to thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," eliminate factionalism, strengthen unity, carry out the reform vigorously, and rejuvenate Shanxi.

In the comparison and examination, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee held that in the ideological and political fields, the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee is not strong or powerful enough. It is still weak to a certain extent. During the 10 years of internal disorder, Shanxi suffered repeated setbacks, and many party members and cadres were involved in factionalist struggles. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, factionalism has been overcome to a great extent, but its remnants still exist among some party members and cadres (including some leading cadres). Although the provincial CPC Committee is strongly opposed to factionalism, it has only adopted some preventive measures and has not attached enough attention to positive ideological struggle. It did not criticize factionalism from a higher plane of totally negating the "Cultural Revolution" and did not gain a sufficient understanding of the new characteristics of factionalism under the new situation. At present, the main expression of factionalism is that some people holding the same view during the "Cultural Revolution" have linked together and established a special relationship on the basis of their common interests, and the practices such as scrambling for power and profits and abusing power to seek private interests have become the core of factionalist activities. In those units where the leading bodies have not been united for a long time, where there are serious unhealthy tendencies characterized by abusing power to seek private interests, or where some important criminal cases have remained unsolved, such things as the "networks of relationships" and "protective umbrellas must exist."

However, on the question of eliminating factionalism, the provincial CPC Committee has not adopted resolute organizational measures. The provincial CPC Committee held that CPC organizations at all levels must regard the work of totally negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism, and strengthening education in party spirit as an important task for setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder in the political and ideological fields. It is necessary to emphasize "totally" while negating the "Cultural Revolution." It is necessary to totally negate the "Cultural Revolution" both in theory and in practice, to completely and totally negate every period of the "Cultural Revolution," and to totally negate all kinds of factionalist organizations which emerged during that period. The basic method for totally negating the "Cultural Revolution" is to carry out self-criticism to negate our own mistakes during that period. No one is allowed to distort the negation of the "Cultural Revolution" and regard it as an opportunity to punish others. It is necessary to guide people to get rid of the remnant influence of the "Cultural Revolution" and enhance unity.

The provincial CPC Committee held it is necessary to emphasize the work of totally negating the "Cultural Revolution" and do an effectively good job in weeding out the "people of three categories" in accordance with the policies of the central authorities. It is necessary to be on guard against the "people of three categories," who may seize opportunities to stir up trouble and create disturbances.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee held that in economic work, we have also lagged behind in many aspects compared with the national advanced units. In 1983, the national per capita industrial and agricultural output value was 904 yuan, but that of Shanxi was just 874 yuan. The rate of profits and taxes per hundred yuan of funds made by local state-owned industrial enterprises in this province was 42 percent lower than the national average level; and the per capita labor productivity of the state enterprises was 49 percent lower than the national average. The per capita share of grain in this province was 110 jin lower than that of the whole nation; and the net income of peasants was some 30 yuan less than the national average. The average number of scientists and technicians per 10,000 staff and workers ranks this province 22d in the country. In view of these problems, it is necessary to work out an overall plan for the vigorous development of our economy, to further overcome the "leftist" influence and carry out the reform, and to emancipate our minds, broaden our vision and adopt a flexible policy both in our internal and external affairs to promote the progress of technology. Only thus can we do an effectively good job in our economic work.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

SK050227 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The provincial government held a family planning work conference in Harbin recently. Two hundred and twenty people attended the conference, including responsible comrades of all civil administrative offices, cities, counties, agricultural, forestry, coal, and railway departments, the provincial Military Region, the PLA units stationed in the province, provincial-level departments concerned, trade unions, CYL committees, and women's federations.

Zhang Xiangling and Jing Bowen, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference. Yu Wang, head of the department in charge of overall planning under the State Family Planning Commission, paid a special visit to Harbin to attend the conference.

Comrades attending the conference studied Document No 7 of the CPC Central Committee and discussed and studied the "Additional Regulations for Heilongjiang Provincial Family Planning Policies" and methods for implementing them issued by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government.

Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, made a report at the conference. He pointed out: since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has made great achievements in family planning work and the task of controlling population growth has been fulfilled well. In 1983, there were 15,000 fewer newborn babies than in 1982, and the natural population growth rate declined from 10.85 per thousand in 1982 to 7.67 per thousand. The general guiding ideology and tasks of provincial family planning work in the next 2 years are as follows: Implement the guidelines of Document No 7 of the central authorities in a resolute, comprehensive, and step-by-step manner; take the guidelines of party rectification as the motive power and focus on rural areas to further perfect and implement family planning policies; conscientiously improve workstyle and work methods; persistently stress propaganda and education, day-to-day work, and contraception to strengthen the family planning work at the grassroots level; and raise the scientific and technological levels of family planning work to better achieve the family planning work. Efforts must be made to fulfill the population planning, to effectively control the growth of population, to closely link the party with the masses, and to promote the excellent situation in which unity and stability go hand in hand.

Hou Jie emphatically pointed out: Our tasks in controlling population growth are rather arduous. The central authority has further set forth new demands for family planning work. Cadres in charge of family planning work must better achieve the work in line with the demands of the central authority. He said: Party committees and governments at all levels must further strengthen leadership over the family planning work and mobilize and organize the forces of the whole society to achieve it. We will certainly create a new situation in the family planning work as long as we conscientiously implement the family planning policies, fully rely on the masses, conscientiously improve our workstyle and work methods, and do our work in down-to-earth manner.

Supplementary Regulations Issued

SK301132 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] With the approval of the provincial People's Government, supplementary regulations for provincial family planning policies have been put into practice throughout the province. According to the supplementary regulations, rural peasants meeting the following conditions may have a second child:

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1. A couple wherein one is the sole descendant in his or her family;
2. A man who has married a woman whose family has only daughters, no son;
3. A couple wherein one is disabled, and the disability is equivalent to that of a disabled armyman of second level, B-class;
4. A disabled armyman of second level, B-class or above; and
5. A couple who both are returned Overseas Chinese, or compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao.

A state cadre, staff member, workers, or urban resident meeting the following conditions may have a second child:

1. A couple wherein one is the sole descendant in his or her family;
2. A couple wherein one has become disabled at his or her post, and the condition of the disability is equivalent to that of a disabled armyman of second level, B-class; and
3. A couple who both are returned Overseas Chinese, or compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao.

A remarried couple meeting the following conditions may have a second child:

1. A couple wherein one already has a child from a previous marriage and the other has married for the first time or has had no child before;
2. A couple who each have a child from previous marriages, but whose previous spouses have custody from the court; thus there is no child in the newly organized family;
3. A couple wherein one is 30 or older, and has married for the first time or has had no child before.

The people of the Oroqen, Ewenki, Hezhen, Daur and Kirgiz nationalities may have a third child. Except for the people of the Zang and Man nationalities, a couple who both are of minority nationalities may have a second child. However, a couple who are both of the Man nationality and are peasants may have a second child.

In addition, the supplementary regulations point out: Late marriage and child birth should be advocated continually. A youth reaching the legal age for marriage is allowed to register for marriage, but late childbirth should be encouraged. A youth who marries late should not be restricted in terms of childbirth time.

LI LIAN INSPECTS HEILONGJIANG FLOODING

SK0590622 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] On 2 and 3 September, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPCP Committee, and Chen Lei, governor of the province, made an inspection tour by helicopter of Tongjiang and Jiayin counties, seriously stricken by floods. They extended their regards to disaster-stricken people to inspire enthusiasm, make determined efforts, provide for and help themselves by engaging in production, and rebuild their homelands through self-reliance.

Flooding conditions in Tongjiang County were the most serious among the four disaster-stricken counties in Hejiang prefecture. Eight townships and 73 villages in Tongjiang County were hit by floods.

Wang Yulin, Tongjiang County magistrate, told Comrades Li Lian and Chen Lei: With the assistances of infantrymen and PLA fighters and soldiers, more than 28,000 people in flood-stricken areas safely move to other places before the arrival of the flood peak. There were no casualties. Furthermore, we were issued a circular of commendation by the central authority.

While inspecting the Jiayin County seat, which was repeatedly engulfed by floods, Li Lian and Chen Lei encouraged the people of the county to inspire enthusiasm, drain off the accumulated water as soon as possible, improve environmental sanitation, and prevent diseases and their spread. Efforts must be made to make proper arrangements for the livelihood of disaster-stricken people and to resume traffic and production immediately.

On the morning of 3 September, Zhao Yuncheng, deputy secretary of the Hejiang Prefectural CPC Committee, made a detailed report on the flooding conditions and work to combat floods of the four counties in Hejiang Prefecture.

Li Lian said: Because of the flooding, the people in disaster-stricken areas were tested severely. Although some crops and houses were inundated, there were no casualties among the tens of thousands of people in disaster-hit areas, and work to combat flooding was successful. We must conscientiously sum up experience and lessons in the struggle against floods. The province must organize comrades from relevant departments to make inspections of flood-hit areas, to further become familiar with the Sanjiang Plain, and to make a good plan for its development in line with the principle of linking drought-prevention and flood-prevention work. From now on, the farming of waterlogged lowlands will not be covered by the state plan for farming. The people in these areas will be exempt from grain taxation.

Chen Lei said: The flood peak has now passed through Heilongjiang. All localities must turn the focus of work from combating floods to flood relief. The county prefectural CPC committees and the county governments should do a good job in launching ideological and educational work among disaster-stricken people. They should persist in the spirit of self-reliance, strengthen self-confidence, provide for and help themselves by engaging in production, and rebuild their homelands.

The flood-stricken counties are allowed to implement such essential policies as helping flood-stricken people to engage in sideline production and exempting them from taxation. As for rebuilding homelands, we should try by every means to build cities, towns, villages, and small villages on higher land with a view to preventing the threat of floods.

JILIN MEETING STUDIES CULTURAL REVOLUTION ERRORS

SK041150 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] On 1 September, the provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to further study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and to penetratingly discuss the issue of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. The participants discussed the correctness, necessity, and urgency of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution in terms of theory and practice, and the pernicious influence and the customs handed down from the Cultural Revolution, respectively. They unanimously held: Without thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, it will be impossible to comprehensively fulfill the party rectification tasks; to correctly implement the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and to achieve a new situation in political stability, unity, and economic prosperity.

Through repeated study of the resolution, the participating comrades came to understand that the Cultural Revolution was an internal disorder initiated wrongly by leaders and used by counterrevolutionary cliques, which brought serious disaster to the party, the state, and the people of various nationalities and that it totally ran counter to Marxist theories and socialist principles in the fields of theory, policy, and method.

Many comrades pointed out in their speeches: The theory of the so-called continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat was established on the basis of an incorrect estimation and judgment of the domestic class situation and the political situation of the party and the state. It clearly deviated from the orbit of combining the universal tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. As a representative work of the ultraleft line, the Cultural Revolution must be thoroughly negated.

The participants unanimously held that the pernicious influence of the Cultural Revolution must never be underestimated. In line with actual conditions, many comrades talked about the numerous manifestations of the pernicious influence of and the customs handed down from the Cultural Revolution, and understood more clearly the necessity and urgency of thoroughly negating it. The leftist stuff had become more and more popular over a long period of time and reached the peak of popularity during the Cultural Revolution period. A leftist mistake was regarded as a mistake of understanding while a rightist one was regarded as a mistake in stand. This hindered the people from understanding the danger of the leftist ideas. Even now the influence of the leftist ideology, far from being eliminated, still impedes the further implementation of the party's various policies and the smooth progress of reform in various fields. As a product of the Cultural Revolution, factionalism has not been rooted out. It is still demonstrated overtly in some localities and departments. Particularly in the fields of leading body readjustment, cadre promotion, the building of the third echelon, and the elimination of the three types of persons, we should all the more pay attention to the interference of factionalism. The prerequisite for rooting out factionalism is that we must admit that both factions were wrong and were created under given conditions with the guidance of the same wrong theories and wrong ideology. There was no such thing as one faction being right and the other wrong or one better than the other. Without rooting out factionalism, it will be impossible to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution. During the Cultural Revolution period, democratic centralism characterized by the practice of subordinating the individual to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower party organizations to the higher and all party organizations to the CPC Central Committee was seriously damaged. Individualism, liberalism, and anarchism spread unchecked, thus seriously damaging party spirit. Today, the anarchic trend of thought, the feeling of extensive democracy, and the spirit of rebellion are still reflected in some units and people. However, some leading cadres, being ineffective and slack, dare not resist and cope with such evil trends. This shows that the pernicious influence of the Cultural Revolution on these people has not been eliminated.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Zhang Gensheng. Attending were principal leading comrades of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, People's Congress and Government, and responsible persons of the various departments of the provincial party rectification office. Addressing the meeting were Comrades Zhang Gensheng, Zhao Xiu, Wang Daren, Song Jiehan, Yu Ke, Yang Zhantao, Mu Lin, Wang Xianjin, Wang Zhongyu, Wang Jinshan, Gao Wen, and He Yunqing. Comrade Xie Bangzhi, leader of Jilin's party rectification liaison group of the Central Party Commission for Guiding Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, also spoke at the meeting.

GANSU CPC REPORTS ON HOUSING IRREGULARITIES

HK030944 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has recently approved and transmitted a report by the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee on curbing the unhealthy trend in building and distributing houses throughout the province. The report said that since the provincial CPC Committee made the decision on curbing 3 unhealthy trends last June, 6,242 cadres, staff members, and workers have been found occupying excessive residential floor space, and 104,998 square meters of residential floor space should be taken away from them. Thus far 5,441 persons and 93,216 square meters of residential floor space have been handled. Some 2,830 people have handed over their excessive housing space, amounting to a total floor space of 54,740 square meters, while 2,611 people have paid additional rent for about 38,472 square meters. In addition, 4,489 people have been found building private houses in violation of discipline, and 89 percent of these people have been handled. Party organizations and discipline inspection departments at various levels throughout the province, while firmly grasping the work of curbing unhealthy trends in building and distributing excessive houses, have meted out punishment for the people concerned according to administrative regulations and party discipline. Those who have broken the criminal law have been punished by judicial departments according to the law.

- In transmitting the report from the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial CPC Committee pointed out that party committees and discipline inspection committees at various levels, while doing a good job in solving remaining problems in occupying excessive residential floor space, should earnestly do a good job in day-to-day ideological education and inspection work, pay attention to studying the new situation and solving problems as soon as they are discovered, and strive to consolidate results in handling problems of excessive housing occupation.

NINGXIA ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT STEADY THIS YEAR

HK311007 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by the regional Statistical Bureau: "The Region's National Economy Has Developed Steadily, Concertedly, and in an All-Round Way in the First Half of This Year"]

[Text] The information supplied by the departments concerned of the autonomous region shows there is an extraordinarily good situation emerging in the region of all-round, steady, and coordinated development in the national economy, as the organizations at all levels in the region, under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and government, have conscientiously implemented the principle of expediting reform and economic construction through party rectification and verifying party rectification results through reform and economic construction, carried out simultaneous party rectification and correction of defects, corrected defects before party rectification, devoted great efforts to restructuring the economic system, and vigorously enforced the policy of enlivening the economy at home and opening the door to the outside world. The excellent situation is mainly displayed in the following eight aspects:

-- It is a foregone conclusion that there will be a bumper harvest of summer grains this year. Relatively heavy rainfall and too low temperatures in the first half of this year brought about unfavorable conditions for the growth and maturity of summer crops. However, since our peasants have intensively invested in their contracted plots of land and practiced scientific farming, another good harvest is now within sight.

The summer grains output is estimated at 1.6 billion jin or more, once again higher than last year's output. Thus, the region will reap bumper harvests of summer grains in 5 successive years. At the moment the autumn crops are doing well and people can expect a bumper harvest. The region's afforestation area increased by 1.125 million mu in the spring this year, an increase of 0.5 million mu over last year. The amount of sheep on hand is more than 2.76 million head, an increase of 294,000 head over last year. Besides, there has also been new development in sideline production and fisheries.

-- A simultaneous growth in output value and economic results of industrial production has been achieved. In the first half of this year, the region witnessed an increase of 12.9 percent in its gross industrial output value as compared with the figure for the same period of last year and has fulfilled 51 percent of the production quota for the year. Of the 80 products listed in the state plan, the annual production quotas of 54 products have been fulfilled by more than a half and the production output of 64 items has been higher than that in the same period of last year. The economic results have improved remarkably. Compared with the same period of last year, the ratio of profit and tax to output value has been raised by 35.7 percent, the per capita productivity of the enterprises under the ownership of the whole people has been raised by 9.9 percent, the comparable total production costs have been reduced, the number of enterprises suffering losses has been reduced by 18.2 percent, and the value of loss has decreased by 55.2 percent.

-- The scale of capital construction has been expanded and the number of major projects increased. In order to bring about an upswing in Ningxia's economy soon, the state has attached great importance to our region's economic construction. According to the state plan, the state's total investment in the region will amount to 354.32 million yuan this year, an increase of 20.2 percent over last year. Under construction at present are 10 state and regional key projects, including the Dawukou power plant, the Guhai pumping project, the Taixi coal washing plant, the Ningxia chemical plant, the Ningxia cement plant, the Yinchuan polyester fiber plant, the Pingluo sugar refinery, the Huang He highway bridge at Zhongning, and so on.

-- The markets in urban and rural areas are prosperous, the buying and selling of commodities are brisk, and commodity prices are basically stable. In the first half of this year, the total value of retail sales of commodities of the whole region amounted to more than 539 million yuan, an increase of 5.9 percent over the same period of last year; the amounts of grains, edible vegetable oil, and fresh egg procurement increased respectively by 5.6, 29, and 72 percent over the same period of last year. In the first half of this year, the retail commodity price index of the whole society rose by 0.9 percent over the same period of last year. However, in country fairs, the grain price dropped by 11.1 percent and the prices of meat, poultry and eggs dropped by 2.2 percent.

-- There has been new development in foreign trade and the amount of commodity export handled by local units has increased by a wide margin. In the first half of this year, our region's total commodity export value amounted to \$17.87 million which was equivalent to 58.8 percent of the year's export quota. Of this total export value, \$10.03 million worth of commodities was handled by local units and a 25.6 percent growth was recorded as compared with the figure of the same period of last year.

-- There was a considerable increase in local financial revenue. In the first half of this year, local financial revenue amounted to 106.56 million yuan, an increase of 51.3 percent over the same period last year. In other words, the year's financial revenue quota was fulfilled by 54.6 percent. Thus the region's half-year revenue exceeded 100 million yuan for the first time since the starting of the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan.

-- The reform in enterprises under the collective ownership has been making great progress and has had prominent success so far. In the first half of this year, as the reform in the industrial enterprises under the collective ownership was accelerated, the development of the collective economy was expedited. As a result, the gross output value of the collective industrial enterprises increased by 20.6 percent over the same period last year. At the same time, the retail value of the collective commercial enterprises increased by 5.5 percent over the same period of last year. Both growth rates were higher than those by the industrial and commercial enterprises under the ownership by the whole people.

-- Thanks to the development of production, the people's living standards have been further enhanced. By the end of June, the salary and bonus of the staff and workers in the region had increased by 12.3 percent over the same period last year; commercial departments' payment in cash to peasants for procurement of farm and sideline products increased by 10.6 percent over the same period last year; the amount of grains sold back to rural areas decreased by 80.7 percent compared with the same period last year; and the balance of the savings deposits of the people in urban and rural areas increased by 132.6 million yuan or 36.8 percent over the same period last year.

SHAANXI ISSUES SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLD RULES

HK020615 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and People's Government issued on 28 August 17 regulations stipulating clear-cut policies on problems in protecting the legitimate interests of rural specialized households.

The regulations point out: The collective and private property used by specialized households for carrying out their contracts is protected by state law, and no unit or individual may violate it. Apart from paying economic compensation, units or individuals sabotaging the production facilities and fruits of labor of specialized households will be punished by party or state discipline according to the seriousness of the case. Criminal action will be dealt with according to law.

The political and legal departments at all levels and the grassroots security organizations must attach importance to protecting the specialized households, establish various security systems, and put anticriminal precautions on a sound basis. They must promptly investigate and deal with cases of violating the legitimate rights of specialized households. In cases of economic dispute, they must work with the departments concerned in carrying out mediation. The provincial CPC Committee and government say in the regulations: Notarized economic contracts signed between specialized households and economic organizations or individuals are legal and valid. Contracts verified by township or village administrative or economic organizations are similarly legally binding. Both parties to all contracts must strictly abide by them. The provincial CPC Committee and government stipulate: Tax, industry, commerce, farm machinery, transport management and other departments must act according to the state policies and regulations in levying taxes and charges. They must not impose excessive taxes or charges or levy taxes and penalties in an indiscriminate way. The regulations also stipulate that no unit or individual may extort cash, grain, or other items from specialized households, or forcibly borrow money and material from them. They may not freely eat or take things belonging to specialized households under the pretext of tasting them or trying them out. They must not demand that specialized households sponsor stage or film shows, give dinners, or present gifts. The regulations say: Members of specialized households who apply to join the CPC or CYL and who meet the criteria should be accepted in accordance with the organizational procedures of the CPC and CYL constitutions.

Specialized households should be treated on an equal footing with others in matters of promoting cadres and assessing outstanding and model workers. They must not be discriminated against politically.

SHAANXI HOLDS FORUM ON URBAN ECONOMIC REFORM

HK041009 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] From 29 August to 2 September, the Shaanxi provincial forum on ideological and educational work for urban economic reform was held in Xianyang City. This forum analyzed the situation in the current urban economic reform, and studied and arranged the ideological and education work for urban economic reform.

The forum held: Doing a good job in conducting ideological and education work in the current urban economic reform is a very urgent task in current political work. The CPC committees at various levels are asked to organize the staff and workers to study well the relevant documents on reform issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial CPC Committee and government to unify understanding and ideology. It is necessary to actively publicize the tasks of reform and the relevant principles and policies determined by the central authorities, to actively propagate and popularize the advanced models and experiences in the reform, to give a prominent place to the ideological and education work for leading cadres, and to mobilize the forces from various sectors to widely develop the ideological and education work among the masses.

The forum emphasized: The key factor in doing a good job in the urban economic reform is the good solution for various kinds of ideological and theoretical problems raised in the course of reform. It is hoped that the workers on the theoretical and propaganda fronts, as well as the political workers, should derive political nutrition from the active and rich practice of reform, study and answer these questions on the basis of combining theory with practice, and give full play to the role of theory in guiding practice.

Zhou Yaguang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the forum. He emphasized: The CPC committees at various levels and the political work departments should strengthen their faith in the ideological and political work, improve and reform the ideological and education work, and strengthen the leadership over the ideological and political work in the urban economic reform. It is necessary to work out plans and concrete arrangements and mobilize the forces from various sectors, and to do a good job in conducting the ideological and education work in the economic reform.

During the forum, Mao Zhengxian, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Invigorate the Spirit, and Seriously Do a Good Job in the Ideological and Education Work in Urban Economic Reform." Li Shouxu, acting director of the Economic Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and Xie Zhangren chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, spoke at the forum. Nine units, including the No 1 Xibei state-run cotton mill, Xian City native produce and miscellaneous goods company, the provincial No 2 construction company, Hanjiang tool factory, and the No 5 Xibei state-run cotton mill, introduced at the forum their experiences in doing a good job in the ideological and education work for the economic reform.

This forum was jointly convened by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the Economic Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial Federation of Trade Unions. Taking part in the forum were responsible comrades from the provincial, prefectural, city, and county propaganda departments, the provincial and prefectural economic departments, and the provincial and prefectural federations of trade unions, and responsible comrades from some factories and mines, totaling more than 260 people.

GOVERNMENT TO BLOCK BEIJING-SEOUL CONTACTS

OW040515 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 3 (CNA) -- The Executive Yuan, in a prepared administrative report the general outline of which was disclosed Monday, says that the government here will try every feasible means to stave off contacts between Seoul and Peiping.

The semi-annual report, prepared for submission to the Legislative Yuan at the beginning of the 74th session, will be delivered formally by Premier Yu Kuo-hwa on the legislative floor either on Sept. 18 or 21.

The report says this country and the Republic of Korea, based on their traditional friendship, will continue to maintain close ties in political, economic, cultural and sports fields. The Seoul authorities, the report notes, has been called on to beware of the Peiping regime's united front warfare so as not to fall into the communist trap.

With regard to relations with Japan, the report says, substantive ties have been strengthened in recent years. Further efforts, it says, will be directed to the improvement of relations with Japan's major political parties and private groups.

Citing the increasing exchange of high-level visits between Washington and Peiping over the past six months, the report says, this will not affect the continued development of stable relations between the United States and this country.

In international organizations, the report stresses that the ROC will continue to safeguard its seat in the Asian Development Bank and its legitimate representation in other international organizations.

The cabinet's administrative report, which is submitted to the nation's highest legislative body semi-annually at the beginning of each session, also discusses efforts to raise the level of combat readiness in the nation's Armed Forces and a variety of other issues of national concern.

PREMIER YU MEETS U.S. SENATOR DENTON 3 SEP

OW040509 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 3 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Kuo-hwa received U.S. Senator Jeremiah Denton and White House fellow Miss Elaine L. Chao respectively Monday.

Denton, accompanied by John H. Chang, director of the Department of North America under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, called at the Executive Yuan Monday afternoon. Yu extended warm welcome to him and exchanged views with him on matters concerning the two nations. Later, Yu received White House fellow Miss Elaine L. Chao who was accompanied by her father.

Yu cordially inquired about her life and study environment in the U.S.A. and her views on the domestic situation.

CHINA POST HAILS BICENTENARY OF TRADE WITH U.S.

OW011032 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Bicentenary of U.S.-China Trade"]

[Text] The bicentenary of U.S. -China trade was enthusiastically commemorated Tuesday by the people of the Republic of China [ROC] and the United States.

There were various commemorative celebrations in Taipei including a meeting of the ROC-USA Economic Council at the Grand Hotel with Minister Hsu Li-teh as the prominent speaker as well as an evening party attended by more than 1,000 Chinese and American guests.

The N.Y. Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Zubin Mehta gave a three-evening concert at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall with solo violinist Chao-liang Lin playing his solo with his famous 18th century violin costing US\$335,000.00.

All these celebrations were indeed most appropriate and timely as ROC-U.S. trade enters into another era of rapid growth and development. From the first voyage of the Empress of China which reached Canton on August 28, 1784 and returned to New York on May 10, 1785 making a profit of US\$30,727, the two-way trade since then has grown by leaps and bounds to US\$15.9 billion in 1983 and is expected to reach US\$21 billion in 1984 with a trade surplus for the Republic of China of US\$9.8 billion. The Republic of China has become the 6th largest trading partner of the U.S.

The ever-increasing trade surplus enjoyed by the ROC has created a thorny problem for both nations to tackle. It is imperative for the ROC to greatly reduce the surplus in order to prevent any possible retaliatory or protective measures from the United States. Last year, the trade surplus accrued by the ROC was US\$6.6 billion and this year it is expected to reach US\$9.8 billion.

The ROC economic and trade authorities are keenly anxious to reduce such a large trade surplus by removing trade barriers, reducing taxes and duties as well as sending other "buy American" missions to the United States for large-scale purchasing.

If the ROC is permitted to buy Alaskan oil and some sophisticated military hardware from the United States, then such trade imbalance will be solved speedily and without difficulty. We are confident that it will not stand in the way of genuine cooperation and friendship between our two countries.

On our part, we should also do our best to solve other problems in connection with U.S. trade such as counterfeiting etc. As trade is a two-way street, we must do everything to improve our side of the deal in order to enjoy full benefit in ROC-U.S. trade relations. We must liberalize our trade policies and reduce as much import duties as possible to encourage foreign trade.

Let the bicentenary be a starting point of a new era in ROC-U.S. trade with benefits to all concerned.

TAIWAN MONITORS WU XUEQIAN LATIN AMERICA TOUR

OW010321 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 1 (CNA) -- The Republic of China is closely watching developing events in Chinese Communist "Foreign Minister" Wu Hsueh-chien's Central and South American visit, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman Friday.

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Wang Chao-yuan said in a press conference that his ministry had notified the ROC's overseas offices in Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil to get ready for Wu's united front maneuverings. He said of the four nations Wu is visiting, all but Mexico have substantive ties with this nation through its representative offices there.

Wang pointed out that the Chinese Communists have long been trying to force Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil to close down the ROC's offices, but the communist attempt has never succeeded.

In order to outdo the Chinese Communists on the diplomatic front in these countries, Wang added, his ministry has ordered all embassies in Latin America to maintain carefully the existing relations between the ROC and each of the host countries.

In the meantime, the spokesman announced that the fifth overseas mission representatives meeting of the ROC offices in Latin America will be held in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, from Sept. 6 to 8. Central topics of the meeting will be counter-measures against Chinese Communist united front tactics in Central and South America, Wang added.

STRATEGISTS ASSESS WEST EUROPEAN TIES WITH PRC

OWO10415 Taipei CNA in English 0310 GMT 1 Sep 84

["Peiping Regime Not Reliable Friend of West European Nations" -- CNA headline]

[Text] Paris, August 31 (CNA) -- The strategists in West Europe do not regard the Peiping regime as a reliable friend or ally in countering the Soviet expansionism in this continent, according to the observation of a group of strategists from the Republic of China's Society for Strategic Studies.

These ROC strategists are mostly retired generals of the Armed Forces, who recently passed through Paris and other capitals of West European countries to assess the thinking of their counterparts in this part of the world. During their visit, they had contacted many Western strategists including those of the Institute of Strategic Studies and the Royal Institute of International Relations in Britain and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in Sweden.

West European strategists and policy makers, like their counterparts in the United States, consider the Peiping regime only as a "necessary evil", viewing that Communist China is only useful to some extent as a counterbalance factor in the general strategy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

"Militarily, Communist China is still too weak to stop the Soviet threat of expansionism. But what is even more significant is that it is after all a communist regime which holds diametrically different ideology and political and economic systems from those of ours," Western strategists told their Chinese counterparts during meetings.

In general, European strategists regard that Communist China's postures to promoting closer relations with West Europe are aimed at getting high technologies for its own economic and military developments. They hold the fear that the Peiping regime will eventually come to terms with their Communist brother, the Soviet Union, because they share common ideology and interests in burying the West.

Unless the Peiping regime changed its system, or it would always be a potential threat to Western values--freedom, democracy and free enterprise systems, once the communist regime became too powerful through its modernization programs, West European strategists said privately. [sentence as received]

PREMIER SPEAKS ON STRONGER TRADE TIES WITH EUROPE

OW050349 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 4 (CNA) -- The Republic of China [ROC] will continue to cement stronger economic, trade, science and cultural relations with European countries, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa declared Tuesday.

The premier made the remarks at a tea reception at the Executive Yuan, the nation's highest administrative organization, in honor of European commercial and industrial leaders and journalists who have come here to attend the 1984 European Products Exhibition, now under way in Taipei.

Premier Yu told his guests that this country is trying to elevate its economic development and improve its industrial structures, and therefore, it must introduce into the country some advanced technologies and modernization of machinery and equipment. He said the government is aware of the fact that it should avoid conducting trade transactions only with a limited group of countries on areas, and try to diversify its exports to some other new marks.

"On the basis of free trade policy and reciprocal treatment, the Republic of China will continue to actively upgrade its economic, trade, science and cultural relations with European countries, and our substantive ties with these countries have been growing steadily," Premier Yu stated. He pointed out that the ROC's imports of commodity goods from Europe have risen year by year since the first European products exhibition here in 1981, and the nation's imports from Europe in 1983 hit U.S. \$2.27 billion. He predicted a higher value for the imports this year.

The premier said he believes the current exhibition "will bring closer mutual cooperation" between the ROC and European nations.

YU KUO-HWA RECEIVES JAPANESE DIETMEN 4 SEP

OW050411 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 4 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of China, expressed sincere welcome to a group of Japanese Dietmen of the Ishihara Faction in the Liberal Democratic party of Japan at the Executive Yuan Tuesday afternoon.

The Japanese Dietmen group, led by Shintaro Ishihara, member of the House of Representatives, and former director-general of the Environment Agency, included Takashi Hasegawa, Yatsuo Takahashi, Takeo Hiranuma, and Shoichi Nakagawa. All of them are members of the House of Representatives. The other two members of the group were Kokai Nakamura and Kiogan Hagiya. The group arrived here Monday on a four-day summer seminar.

Premier Yu at first expressed appreciation to the visiting Japanese Dietmen for their constant support of the Chinese Government and people, done in the spirit of pursuing "righteousness and truth." He thanked them for their enthusiastic efforts in promoting substantive bilateral relations and strengthening the interflow among key people in culture, economics, science and technology. While exchanging views with the group, Yu also urged them to help the nation export to the Japanese market in order to narrow down the nation's huge deficits in their two-way trade.

Ishihara, in turn, said that the relations between the Republic of China and Japan should be based on "morality and righteousness". The two nations will benefit if relations are buttressed further.

Hold Meetings

OW050433 Taipei CNA in English 0317 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 4 (CNA) -- Visiting Japanese Dietman Shintaro Ishihara said Tuesday that both the Republic of China [ROC] and Japan will benefit from better bilateral relations. He called for further development of bilateral ties on legal basis. He also pointed out that Japan's establishing diplomatic relations with Communist China at the expense of severing formal ties with the ROC is wrong.

Ishihara made the statement in a seminar attended by four other Japanese Dietmen and ROC legislators and national assemblymen Tuesday afternoon. The seminar followed a meeting between the Japanese Dietmen group and Tsiang Yien-si, secretary general of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

At the seminar, Liang Su-jung, deputy secretary general of the KMT policy coordination committee, said it is good that substantive relations between Japan and the ROC have continuously grown since the rupture of formal ties, but it has been far from enough in terms of political contacts. Liang urged the Japanese Diet to follow the example of the United States Congress in making the Taiwan Relations Act that provides a legal basis for the development of bilateral relations.

Legislator Lin Yu-hsiang took the opportunity to voice the ROC's discontent over the Japanese Government decision not to let this country participate in the international science expo to be held in Japan. Members in the Japanese group replied that they will look into this matter after returning to Japan and do their best to seek remedial measures.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung told the Japanese Dietmen group that the Soviet Union is a "big tiger" and Communist China a "small tiger", but a tiger is a tiger which is dangerous no matter how big or small it may be. Minister Chu made the remarks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while meeting with the Japanese visitors.

The minister also told them that the strengthening of military power of either the Soviet Union or the Peiping regime will surely pose serious threat to peace in Asia, according to the Japanese Dietmen group. Minister Chu also reaffirmed the ROC position of opposing Japan's providing military technological assistance to the Peiping regime.

The Japanese Dietmen also called on Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih in the afternoon. During the meeting, Minister Soong seriously pointed out that the Japanese assistance to Communist China in its scientific and technological development will help its military modernization which will eventually become a threat to Japan itself.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECRIES 'KIDNAPPING' OF PRC MAN

OW312118 Taipei CNA in English 1438 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 31 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Friday urged the world's human rights institutions to voice grave concern over the fate of Chang Cheng-kao. According to the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, Chang, a mainland Chinese petroleum engineer who sought political asylum in New York last April, had been kidnapped back to the mainland in mid-July and his whereabouts are now unknown to the world.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan called on the free world to pay attention to the Chinese Communist regime's violation of basic human rights. Wang said in a press conference that in addition to expressing the ROC's sympathy with Chang, he wanted to point out to the world that the Peiping regime's tyrannical rule will continue to force more and more mainland people to seek freedom in the free world. He added that Peiping's violations of human rights should be severely denounced by freedom-loving people everywhere in the world.

Meanwhile, President Han Lih-wu of the Chinese Federation for Human Rights made an urgent call Friday for an investigation into the kidnapping incident. In cables to the human rights officials with the State Department of the United States and the International Human Rights League in New York, Han said Chang Cheng-kao was returned to the mainland and put under arrest upon his arrival there on July 19.

The Peiping authorities in doing so have seriously violated Chang's desire for freedom and his basic human rights, Han pointed out, adding that concerned human rights bodies should, therefore, look into this matter and try their best to help Chang escape persecution by the Chinese Communists.

Station Commentary

OW040819 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Wang Ping-chang, who is chairman of the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, reported in New York Wednesday that Chang Cheng-kao, a 46-year-old petroleum engineer from the Chinese mainland who sought asylum in the U.S. last April, had been kidnapped and sent back home, adding that he might have been executed. Wang said it took the alliance in the U.S. and mainland China [as heard] 1 month to find out what really had happened to Chang, who mysteriously disappeared from his New York apartment in mid-July. He gave this account:

On the night of July the 15th, four agents from the Communist Chinese Consulate General in New York kidnapped the freedom-seeker from his apartment by pretending to be sent by his friends who were helping him with his asylum request. Four days later he was escorted to a passenger jetliner of Peking's state airline and flown to Peking. As soon as he arrived in Peking, Chang was taken away by two security agents and sent to the city's No 2 Prison on charges of treason. Quoting unconfirmed reports from the mainland, Wang said Chang was executed before he was allowed to meet his family in Szechuan. Wang challenges the Chinese Communist authorities to let Wang [as heard] make a public appearance to prove that the execution story was untrue. Wang's report corroborated with the Voice of Free China's speculation immediately after the Chinese Communist Consulate General claimed that Chang returned to the mainland out of his free will. Our commentary at that time was that Chang had been kidnapped and would face persecution by the communist authorities. It could not have been a voluntary departure. The evidence is overwhelming that Chang was abducted and shanghaied back.

Wang listed the indications point by point to support this view. First, Chang didn't reveal to anyone about his supposed plan to return to the China mainland before his sudden disappearance. Secondly, if he was planning to return home, he would have tried to bring more money back and wouldn't have left his valuables behind. As it is, he bought a brand new color TV set a few days before his disappearance. The TV set was found intact in his room. So was his new suit.

Thirdly, if Chang had really left New York voluntarily, the Chinese Communist Consulate General would have no reason to conceal his departure until after he was gone. Finally, the Communist Chinese Consulate General wouldn't have missed the chance to make propaganda mileage out of Chang's return if it were voluntary. He would have been ordered to give a press conference to accuse agents from Taiwan or imperialist agents of abducting him. The fact that the Chinese Communist authorities have kept mum about the matter is the most eloquent proof of what the Chinese Alliance for Democracy has reported. If Peking can't give convincing evidence of Chang's departure from the U.S., it would behoove the American Government to make a full investigation of the matter and bring the guilty party to justice.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NOTE ON 'REPUBLIC OF CHINA'

OWO22326 Taipei CNA in English 1434 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 2 (CNA) -- The government has issued memoranda to its overseas offices urging them to spare no efforts in calling on the international community to refer to this country as the Republic of China rather than Taiwan.

A ranking official in charge of this matter said Sunday that the Chinese Communists have been trying to make the international mass media call the ROC "Taiwan."

In so doing, the official noted, the communists were attempting to confuse the world opinion, hoping that the world would believe the Republic of China on Taiwan is but a province under the rule of Communist China. He pointed out that the government has long noticed this communist trick and has adopted various measures to counter Peiping's "regionalizing" plot against the ROC.

The official reported that in 1980, concerned government agencies formed an ad hoc group to study appropriate terms for the Taiwan area, China mainland, and overseas areas while at the same time strengthening communist with world opinion leaders helping them to understand that "Taiwan is but a province of the Republic of China. It has nothing to do with the Chinese Communists, particularly, it is not a province of Communist China."

Other related officials said special attention has been paid to the 1,000-odd foreign journalists who visit here annually in the hope they would have a proper understanding of this problem and that they would call this nation "the Republic of China" or "Free China" in their articles that they write after returning to their countries.

Statistics show that this country's proper name has been used more and more frequently in the world's major news agencies, newspapers and magazines since the setting up of the ad hoc group.

The official also pointed out that the government has attached great importance to international trade practices and conferences through which other countries could get a better understanding of this country. But he emphasized that making the name the Republic of China heard everywhere in the world is not just the job of the government.

Every citizen of the country should never forget that his country is the Republic of China and use it accordingly, he commented, adding that only in so doing can we effectively deal a blow to the Chinese Communist plot and assert our national character.

PAPER REPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF PRC-UK TALKS

HK040214 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Sep 84 p 1

[By Daniel Chung]

[Text] Peking, Sept 3 -- Chinese and British negotiators have decided on the contents of the agreement proper on Hong Kong's future. And they are now concentrating their effort on finalising the annexes to it, according to sources close to the British Embassy.

In another development, the joint working group and the newly formed ad hoc subgroup have changed the venue for their discussions -- from the International Club to the Diaoyutai State Guest House, where the plenary sessions of the 1997 talks are held.

It is understood the move was decided upon in an effort to enhance closer and more frequent contacts between members of the plenary sessions and the working group as the agreement, in the form of a joint declaration, comes close to being initialled.

The working group and the ad hoc subgroup set up to further speed the talks held their first meetings in the new Diaoyutai venue today. According to sources close to the embassy, the two groups will continue meeting during the forthcoming 22nd round of talks scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday.

The sources confirmed that both sides had finished discussions on the agreement proper, and efforts are now concentrated in tackling the annexes -- which will have the same legal binding effect on both governments. It is understood the agreement proper will be concise and the annexes will carry more details.

One recent report quoting informed sources in Peking said one of the annexes would concentrate on land problems and the other two on China's policies towards Hong Kong after 1997 and the joint liaison group on Hong Kong.

The British Ambassador to Peking, Sir Richard Evans, would not confirm or deny the report today. "That's what they said. That's interesting," he said in response to reporters' questions.

Sir Richard said that after the talks this week there is a possibility the teams will need further rounds before initialling the agreement. "I think the possibility ranges from zero to two," he said. Sir Richard said the two sides would have to decide on this very issue during the coming round of talks. "All will no doubt be revealed in the press statement afterwards," he added. He said there had been preliminary discussions on the timetable for the initialling of the agreement, but the date and location of the ceremony had not yet been fixed.

Sir Richard said he and the leader of the Chinese team, Mr. Zhou Nan, meet outside of the formal talks "really quite often." The last such meeting took place on Saturday.

Sir Richard said the reason for changing the venue of the meeting place for the working group was "convenience." The move, he said, was proposed by the Chinese side.

Meanwhile, observers in Peking believe the two sides have already reached agreement on the three outstanding issues in the talks -- land, nationality and aviation rights. And the newly-recruited experts from the Hong Kong Government, Mr J.F. Matthews of the Legal Department and Mr E.J. Davison of the Registrar-General's Department, are said to be looking into the technical and legal details of these issues.

Sources close to the British Embassy said it is unlikely more experts would be brought in at this late stage. The sources confirmed that the joint declaration would be simultaneously announced in Peking, London and Hong Kong.

'Major' Stumbling Blocks Remain

HK050214 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[By Jill Hartley]

[Text] The two sides in the 1997 talks start a race against time in Peking today in a bid to deliver the goods on Hong Kong's future by the end of the month.

Pressure is mounting on senior officials who are working round the clock in an effort to resolve outstanding thorny issues. It is now known that major stumbling blocks remain, despite assurances from Peking that the agreement proper has already been decided.

Some kind of special status passport for Hong Kong is expected to be part of the final submission. But the land issue is thought to be unresolved with officials still hastily drafting compromise papers. Landing rights at Kai Tak form another sticking point which is complicated by its involvement with many "third countries."

However, SCM [SOUTH CHINA MORNING] POST sources say all the issues will be resolved even if it means negotiating 24 hours a day between now and September 30.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, pledged that there would be no agreement unless the three major stumbling blocks were resolved. That position still stands. This has sparked off a mad scramble to the finishing post both here and in Peking where the working group and the sub-group are meeting daily. Even Sunday, normally a day of rest, is being used to draft papers for the next day's session.

In Hong Kong, the secretary for General Duties, Mr Lewis Davies, is said to be working as late as 3 am to move the mountain of paperwork issuing from Peking.

The Governor, Sir Edward Youde, met the Executive Council yesterday morning before his Peking "shuttle" took off for the 22d round of talks. How to resolve the complex land issue which could make or break future investment prospects in the territory was said to be one of the items discussed. Sir Edward and Exco Officials are to visit London to see ministers before the signing ceremony on the Hong Kong agreement. The trip is being described as an obvious "stock-taking exercise" rather than a panic measure.

Sources argue that it is natural for Hong Kong to seek a final briefing session with ministers, including the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, before the joint declaration is made public.

As expected, the leaders of the two sides, Mr Zhou Nan and Sir Richard Evans, will initial the agreement in Peking amid a blaze of publicity. A couple of hours later, the joint declaration, in the form of a Green paper, will be published simultaneously in Peking, London and Hong Kong. The House of Commons will signal its approval, or its disapproval which is highly unlikely, with a parliamentary vote some time in December.

Early in the New Year, Mrs Thatcher is expected to fly to Peking to take part in the signing ceremony with her counterpart, Mr Zhao Ziyang.

But at this stage it still remains for parliament to ratify the agreement before it becomes legally binding which it is expected to do with another vote before the Chinese New Year.

The joint declaration is expected to contain three annexes with no possibility of further annexes being added in the future. But there is a feeling among some Unofficials that civil aviation, involving the future of Cathay Pacific, Hong Kong's "home grown" airline, and the landing rights of other countries could be a topic for the future. "Ask the average man about landing rights and he couldn't give a damn," said one sources.

OFFICIAL URGES U.S. TO RESCIND TEXTILE RULES

HK050308 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Sep 84 Business News Supplement p 1

[By Suzanne Sim and Lau Wai-Kong]

[Excerpt] Hong Kong's Director of Trade, Mr Hamish Macleod, led the call for the United States to rescind its controversial country-of-origin rules at an emergency meeting yesterday in Geneva.

The proposed U.S. rules on textile exports will adversely affect exporters and the protectionist attitude could spread to other sectors of trade, Mr Macleod told a meeting of the Textiles Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He was making a last-ditch effort to have the U.S. rescind the decision before the regulations take effect on Friday. The rules clearly breach the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) and the U.S.-Hong Kong bilateral agreement, he said.

Mr Macleod further warned that an unfortunate trend which appears to be developing for "ever more restrictive measures to be introduced unilaterally to appease the U.S. textile industry" has implications beyond the issues discussed by the committee. "There is no assurance that such attitudes will not, in due course, result in similarly restrictive measures in other sectors of trade," he said.

In Hong Kong, chambers of commerce and trade organisations stepped up their protests against the regulations. The Joint Committee of the Hong Kong Knitwear Associations yesterday sent a letter to the U.S. Consul-General, Mr Burton Levin, asking for clarification on 18 questions. The committee chairman, Mr Kenneth Fang, said the points raised were related to the "custom regulations amendments relating to textiles and textile products."

The consulate will refer the questions to the relevant authorities in Washington. Local manufactures will receive a formal reply in the near future.

Mr Fang said the committee has not decided on its next step, which will depend on tomorrow's hearing of the lawsuit filed by U.S. importers and retailers in a U.S. court, adding that ruling will be made this week. "We have to use worldwide political means to fight the new country-of-origin rules," he said.

Another member of the committee, Mr Lawrence Mills, said he expected the GATT committee meeting will place pressure on the U.S. Administration. "The GATT meeting will have some positive result," but it will not go as far as local manufacturers expect, he said. The new rules are politically inspired and have nothing to do with economics, he said.

Another member, Mr Stephen Cheong, said the situation in the knitwear industry has become "even more desperate." If the new rules were implemented fully, then about 15 to 20 per cent of Hong Kong's knitwear exports will be affected, he said.

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The questions raised yesterday mainly centered on the definition of "substantial transformation and the declaration of production costs and other business secrets" to the U.S. Customs Services.

In a related development, a Joint Association Committee for Trade and Industry was formed yesterday to fight worldwide protectionism in general and the new U.S. rules in particular. The newly-elected chairman of the committee, Mr J.P. Lee, who is also secretary-general of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association (CMA) of Hong Kong, said the committee will call the attention of U.S. citizens and trade and industry organizations to the new rules. The committee is considering setting up a lobby office in Washington, he said.

The seven member organizations of the new committee are CMA, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong Exporters' Association and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries.

Also yesterday, the Asia-Pacific Council of the American Chambers of Commerce (APCAC) sent telex messages to five top U.S. officials calling for the withdrawal of the rules.

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